

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1945-46, VOLUME I.

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS,
Dated 22nd January 1947.

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[Report on Public Instruction—1945-46.]

1.—CHIEF EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

2. The opening of middle schools at Hindupur, Hospet, Adoni, Tirupati, Harpanahalli, Abiramam and Chidambaram was sanctioned by Government.

standards of the model sections attached to Govern-
Gudivattam, Karur, Madanapalle and Tellicherry were
into Forms I to III.

permitted to be opened in the Government Middle
in, Madura, Vizianagram, Conjeeveram, Mayavaram
at Mayavaram.

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5. The dearness allowance of Rs. 8 per mensem sanctioned to teachers in elementary schools has been enhanced to Rs. 16 per mensem with effect from 1st February 1946.

6. Nearly 50 private candidates were selected to undergo technical education either in the United Kingdom or in America and scholarships were sanctioned to them.

7. The words "European and Anglo-Indian Schools" came to be substituted for the words "European Schools" in the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

8. The rate of grants under Articles 156 and 165 of the Code of Regulations for European and Anglo-Indian Schools was increased during the year.

9. Stipends were sanctioned to students under training in the training institutions for European and Anglo-Indians with effect from 1st January 1945.

10. Higher Elementary Grade Teachers' Training Certificate holders who are in service as whole-time teachers in recognized schools under the control of the Director for at least three years after passing the Training-School Leaving Certificate Examination were permitted to be admitted as "Private" candidates for the S.S.L.C. Examination without production of school records.

11. Stipends were sanctioned to men students undergoing training in the Physical Training Course.

12. The following amendments were made to the Madras Educational Rules:—

Rule 138.—The concessions granted to higher elementary grade teachers, who underwent training in or after 1941 and subsequently passed the Matriculation Examination or were otherwise eligible for the University courses of studies, to appear for the T.S.L.C. Examination of the secondary grade as private candidates were extended to those who underwent Higher Elementary Grade training prior to 1940-41 on condition that they have had five years teaching experience subsequent to their passing and that they secured eligibility for admission to the University courses of study.

Rule 10-A.—The power of granting age exemption to teachers in aided secondary schools for boys was delegated to Divisional Inspectors under certain conditions.

Rule 30-A.—Admission of girls without any restriction as regards age or number into boys schools was permitted. But the admission of boys into girls schools is not permissible without the prior approval of the Inspectress.

Rule 92.—Income limits prescribed under this rule for purposes of fee concessions in educational institutions were raised.

The following concessions were granted to Ex-servicemen:—

(a) Demobilised soldiers qualified for secondary grade training were ordered to be admitted into the existing training institutions in view of the availability of adequate facilities for training of teachers. The Indian Army Special Certificate of Education was recognized as equivalent to S.S.L.C. for purposes of admission to the secondary grade training.

(b) Ex-servicemen who hold the Indian Army First Class Certificate were permitted to join the higher elementary grade training after a short refresher course of studies and after their fitness was examined by a panel of examiners.

(c) Ex-servicemen irrespective of their educational attainments before or after their joining active service were permitted to appear for the VIII Standard Public Examination.

(d) Government sanctioned the scheme of training young wives and widows of servicemen and ex-servicemen as teachers, and this scheme has been taken up under the general scheme of training teachers. The heads of all training schools for women have been instructed to give preference to these women in the matter of admission to the schools and hostels. These women under training will be eligible for a residential scholarship of Rs. 10 besides all the concessions granted to ex-servicemen under training.

(e) Demobilised soldiers desiring to undergo secondary or higher elementary grade training have been given preference in the matter of admission. They have also been granted exemption from age-limit, exemption from the payment of tuition fees, special fees and examination fees. They are also paid the usual stipends.

(f) Pupils of the high schools (Forms V and VI) and pupil-teachers under training whose studies were interrupted as a result of their joining the Defence Services have been permitted to complete their interrupted courses of studies and to appear for the Public Examination privately.

II.—THE MADRAS LEGISLATURE.

Nil.

III.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

1. *Numerical.*—The total number of public institutions including Oriental institutions recognized by this department further decreased from 37,500 to 37,470 due to the closure mainly of uneconomic and ill-working elementary schools. The strength in these schools recorded a considerable increase from 3,450,212 in 1944-45 to 3,719,190 during the year under review. The increase in strength was, in general, shared by all types of institutions and by elementary schools in particular. The number and strength of private unrecognized schools was 224 and 8,026 compared with 259 schools with 9,611 pupils last year. The number of special schools, viz., Arts, Medical, Training, Engineering, Technical, and Industrial, Commercial, Agricultural, Reformatory, Schools for Defectives, Schools for Adults, Schools for Physical Training, Nursery Schools, etc., was 463 for boys and 129 for girls as against 457 and 123 respectively last year. The strength in them was 29,052 in boys' schools and 7,788 in the girls' schools compared with 27,287 and 6,968 respectively last year. The number of private and public institutions taken together decreased by 65, but their strength increased by 267,393 compared with 286 the decrease in the number of institutions and 35,702 the increase in the strength last year. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 7.5 (9.5 in the case of males and 5.5 in the case of females) compared with 7.0 (9.1 in the case of males and 4.9 in the case of females) last year.

2. *Financial.*—The total expenditure on Education increased from Rs. 831.6 lakhs to Rs. 1,027.02 lakhs. The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds to the total expenditure was 62 per cent and 38 per cent as against 64 per cent and 36 per cent respectively in the previous year.

There was an increase in the total direct expenditure from Rs. 696.01 lakhs to Rs. 856.14 lakhs and the increase in the indirect expenditure from Rs. 135.55 lakhs to Rs. 170.88 lakhs. The increase in the case of the latter was mainly under buildings, equipment and miscellaneous.

The budget estimate under education for the year under report was Rs. 464.57 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 464.16 lakhs. The actual expenditure including the amount spent in England was Rs. 459.50 lakhs.

The total provincial receipts and charges including the expenditure on buildings and on schools and colleges under the control of other departments amounted to Rs. 20.07 lakhs and Rs. 509.61 lakhs compared with Rs. 16.70 lakhs and Rs. 409.78 lakhs respectively last year.

IV.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES AND PERSONNEL.

During the period under report, Dr. S. H. U. Savor was appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in the Indian Educational Service. Consequently, the temporary post of the Director of Public Instruction in the Madras Educational Service ceased to exist and Dr. B. B. Dey who was holding that temporary post was granted leave till 29th February 1946 preparatory to retirement.

The following officers of the Madras Educational Service retired from service during the year:—

- (1) Sri D. Lakshminarasimham.
- (2) Sri P. Raghavacharya.
- (3) Sri P. P. Sankaran Nambiar.
- (4) Sri V. Venugopala Ayyangar.

Mr. N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur, District Educational Officer, resigned his appointment in the Madras Educational Service with effect from 27th September 1945. Sri P. P. Subrahmanya Sastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Madras, died on 16th November 1945.

Mr. J. Franco, M.B.E., Principal and Senior Lecturer, Teachers' College, Saidapet and Khan Bahadur Moulvi Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Personnel), Madras, retired from 9th October 1945 and 16th October 1945 respectively. Both the officers were re-employed for a period of one year with effect from the above dates. Mr. C. R. Porret, M.B.E., Adviser to Government on Manual Training, Saidapet, was re-employed in the same post for a further period of one year from 15th March 1946.

Lieut.-Col. M. Abdul Hamid, M.B.E., Permanent Divisional Inspector of Schools, continued to be on other duty in the Defence Service or under Government of India. Major B. H. Marley, Instructor in Surveying and Drawing, College of Engineering, Guindy, continued to be on other duty in the Military Department. Prof. A. Viswanath, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy and Sri D. Ramayya, District Educational Officer who were on other duty under the Government of India reverted to the Education Department with effect from 1st March 1946. Khan Sahib S. M. Ismail Sahib, officiating District Educational Officer continued to be on other duty under the Government of India in the Directorate of Resettlement and Employment at Madras. Mr. G. H. Jensen, officiating Lecturer in English and W/O A. R. Ramanathan, officiating Junior Instructor in Electrical Engineering, continued to be on other duty in the Defence Services. Sri A. Srinivasan, a probationer in the post of Junior Instructor in Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy, has been deputed to the United States of America for advanced studies in Electrical Engineering.

Miss I. H. Lowe, Permanent Deputy Directress of Public Instruction and officiating Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Fifth Circle, Coimbatore, in the Indian Educational Service, who was on long leave retired from service with effect from 4th May 1945 and the Indian Educational Service post held by her was abolished with effect from the same date.

Miss K. Myers, Principal, Queen Mary's College, Madras, in the Indian Educational Service retired from service with effect from 14th January 1946 and she was re-employed for a period of six months with effect from the same date.

Miss C. K. Kausalya, Lecturer in Natural Science in the Queen Mary's College, Madras, retired from service from 15th July 1945.

Miss W. Park, Lecturer in Domestic Science for European Schools, who was on long leave preparatory to retirement retired from service with effect from 18th March 1946.

V.—COLLEGES.

Due to the opening of three second grade and one first grade colleges, viz., C.R.R. College, Elore, Bhimavaram College, Bhimavaram, Veetasaiva College, Bellary and the Devasthanam College, Tirupati, the number of Arts Colleges for men increased from 38 to 42 during the year. There were 10 Honours, 18 First Grade and 14 Second Grade Colleges, compared with 10, 17 and 11 respectively last year. The number of students reading in the Honours and First Grade colleges increased from 30,889 to 22,420 and in the Second Grade colleges from 3,337 to 4,240. In other words there was an increase of 2,934 pupils in enrolment in all the Arts Colleges for men over that of the previous year.

The strength in the Honours Classes rose from 1,881 to 1,409 comprising of 482 in the first year; 455 in the second year and 472 in the final year. The number of students taking post-graduate courses increased from 262 to 283 during the year—Annamalai University 38, Presidency College 95, Loyola College 26, Tambaram Christian College 42, St. Joseph's College 23, Andhra University College of Arts 16, Andhra University College of Science 23 and Pachaiyappa's College 20. The number of women reading in Arts Colleges for men was 1,428 compared with 1,413 in the previous year.

The number of Oriental Colleges for men increased from 23 to 25 due to the recognition of two Arabic Colleges at Bellary and Malabar during the year. The total strength in these including those in the Oriental Sections of the Annamalai University was 997 which comprised 634 in Sanskrit Colleges, 173 in Tamil Colleges and 190 in the Arabic Colleges compared with 987, 636 and 196, respectively in the previous year. The number of women reading in these colleges was 29 as against 24 last year.

Three new professional colleges, viz., Agricultural College at Bapatla, Andhra University College of Law, Masulipatam and the Arthur Hope College of Technology at Coimbatore were opened with the result that the number of professional colleges for men increased from 12 to 15 during the year. Besides, the Annamalai University opened a Technological Section. The total strength in these colleges including the Pandits Training Class of the Annamalai University was 3,845 compared with 3,207 in the previous year. Of these 3,845 scholars, 278 were in the Training Colleges, 1,649 in the Medical Colleges, 440 in the Engineering College, 591 in the Law Colleges, 179 in the Veterinary College, 317 in the Agricultural Colleges and 391 in the Technological Colleges (42 in the Andhra University College of Technology, 53 in the A.C. College of Technology, Madras; 74 in the Arthur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore and 222 in the Annamalai University College of Technology).

VI.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

1. General statistics.—As many as 32 new schools were opened during the year. They were—

- (1) Board Middle School, Pedanna (board).
- (2) S.E.R. Middle School, Gadlavalleru, Kistna (private).
- (3) S.J.G. Middle School, Bhimavaram (private).
- (4) Ch. K. High School, Mangalagiri (private).
- (5) Kogativari High School, Kuchipudi (private).
- (6) T.M. High School, Bhattiprolu (private).
- (7) K.N.M. High School, Gudavali (private).
- (8) Chowdari High School, Kavur (private).
- (9) Board Middle School, Patasarlataiparru (board).
- (10) S.V.V. Middle School, Tadikonda (private).
- (11) Board High School, Kudligi (board).
- (12) Sri Sai Baba Secondary School, Anantapur (private).
- (13) S.R.K. Middle School, Amaravati (private).
- (14) Board Middle School, Puttur (board).
- (15) Hindu Middle School, Arkonam (private).
- (16) Hindu Union Secondary School, Choolai, Madras (private).
- (17) Kasimiah Secondary School, Rajagiri, Tanjore (private).
- (18) Mukkalathore Middle School, Tiruverambur, Trichinopoly (private).
- (19) Sokkalal Middle School, Tinnevely (private).
- (20) Model School attached to Government Training School, Mettur (Government).
- (21) Board Middle School, Danganikottah (board).
- (22) Kuttamparambah High School, Kuttamparambah (private).
- (23) Koodalai High School, Koodalai (private).
- (24) C.M.C. Secondary School, Elathur (private).
- (25) The Middle School, Kadambazhipuram, Malabar (private).
- (26) Perke Middle School, Feroke, Malabar (private).

- (27) Parapannangadi Middle School, Parapannangadi (private).
 (28) S.V.S. High School, Katpadi (private).
 (29) St. Joseph's High School, Bajji (private).
 (30) Pompey Secondary School, Talipadi (private).
 (31) Satyanarayan Secondary School, Perla (private).
 (32) S.V. High School, Gangooli (private).

The number of secondary schools for Indian boys increased from 599 to 631 during the year. Many middle schools, by the opening of higher forms in them, became high schools. On account of these changes there were during the year 477 high schools and 154 middle schools as against 430 and 169, respectively, last year. The total strength in all these was 342,614 compared with 304,347 in the previous year. The number of girls reading in all these schools increased from 24,613 to 27,119 during the year.

2. *S.S.L.C. scheme and public examination.*—The total number of candidates registered was 33,207 (29,944 boys and 3,263 girls) of whom 2,341 were private candidates and the number examined was 32,581 (29,463 boys and 3,118 girls) including 1,794 private candidates. The certificates of 32,340 candidates of whom 29,123 were boys and 3,217 were girls, were completed during the year. The number of candidates whose certificates were completed increased by 1,605 from that of the previous year, the increase in the number of girls being 339 as against 185 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of first year pupils. The total number of candidates declared eligible for admission to the University courses of study was 16,109.

One thousand three hundred and fifty children and dependants of persons serving in the war were admitted to the examination without payment of fees as against 1,247 last year.

Four hundred and thirty-four schools (out of 509 schools that presented candidates for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of 1946) as against 412 in the previous year used the language of the presidency as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the public examination. Some of the private candidates also adopted the languages of the presidency as the medium of answering at the examination in non-language subjects.

3. The number of teachers employed in secondary schools increased, from 12,737 including 211 women to 14,211 including 279 women. The number of trained teachers alone was 12,253, men and 258 women compared with 11,246 men and 104 women in the previous year.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total direct expenditure on Secondary Education for Indian Boys increased from Rs. 126.00 lakhs to Rs. 160.04 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 29 per cent, fees 55 per cent and other sources 16 per cent as against 20, 60 and 10, respectively last year.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 46-12-0 compared with Rs. 42-12-0 in the preceding year. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 25-13-0. Fees met 51 per cent of the total expenditure in the District Board and Municipal schools and 59 per cent in aided schools; the corresponding percentages in the previous year being 54 and 66, respectively.

VII.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION—PROGRESS OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION— MASS EDUCATION POLICY.

During the year under review, there were 35,916 elementary schools for boys and girls compared with 36,020 last year. Despite the small decrease in the number of schools the total strength in all these schools was 3,242,022 compared with 3,025,913 last year. The number of complete elementary schools including the higher elementary schools was 38,578 compared with 32,200 in the previous year. As against 629 there were during the year 543 feeder schools. The number of single-teacher schools further decreased from 6,704 to 5,933 which is an encouraging feature.

The following statement gives the distribution of pupils in the five standards of all the elementary schools for the two years ending with 1945-46:—

Year.	I Standard.	II Standard.	III Standard.	IV Standard.	V Standard.
1944-45 ..	986,017	634,648	499,296	402,453	358,824
1945-46 ..	1,139,680	665,186	508,971	410,278	365,238

According to the departmental test of efficiency at least 25 per cent of the number of pupils in Standard I should be in Standard V. The following table gives the percentage of pupils in Standard V to those in Standard I for the year under review and also for the year preceding it:—

Year.	Boys.	Girls.
1944-45 ..	36.9	33.2
1945-46 ..	41.2	21.1

There has been a steady progress in this direction in the case of boys. The percentage of girls in Standard V to those in Standard I deteriorated during the year under report, due to the large increase in the number of girls in Standard I from 416,953 to 524,220 during the year. There was an actual increase of 4,948 in the number of girls in Standard V.

Introduction of compulsory elementary education in rural areas in the Presidency.—The Post-war Development plan drawn up for the Madras Province provided for the introduction of compulsory elementary education both for boys and girls of all communities up to the Fifth Standard in the first instance.

To start with in 1945-46, compulsory elementary education was introduced in selected areas in each district in the Province with a view to bring in under instruction 1/24th of the total number of school-age children in rural areas not attending any school. The number of such centres selected was 434. Children of school-age above the age of 10 in the case of boys and above the age of 8 in the case of girls were exempted from the operation of the scheme.

The scheme aimed to bring under instruction 1.20 lakhs of children during the year.

With a view to accelerate the progress in this direction and to relieve the financial burden of local bodies, Government committed themselves to meet the extra expenditure incurred by local bodies for the appointment of additional teachers, provision of additional accommodation by way of temporary sheds or rented buildings, contingent-charges, etc. The concession granted to local bodies in the matter of provision of additional accommodation and equipment and the supply of books and slates to poor pupils was extended also to private managements.

Provision of free midday meals.—To ensure regular attendance, the provision of free midday meals and the free supply of books and slates to poor pupils attending elementary schools in the compulsory areas in all the districts were ordered by Government. It was proposed to give the benefit of midday meals to 134,000 children in the compulsory area during 1945-46 and 1946-47. But the actual number who received the benefit in 1945-46 was much less, as the scheme was introduced during the later half of the year and as the feeding could not be commenced immediately when the scheme was introduced for various reasons.

Boys' schools.—The number of public elementary schools for boys further decreased from 31,841 to 31,723. The number of schools under the management of Government and of local bodies increased from 1,542 and 14,451 to 1,586 and 14,578 respectively while those under private management decreased from 15,849 to 15,564. The strength in all these increased from 2,597,472 to 2,778,035 during the year under report. The number of part-time and night schools was 32 as against 44 in the previous year.

The number of higher elementary schools for boys was 1,747 comprising 103 with Standard VI as the highest, 79 with Standard VII as the highest and 1,565 with Standard VIII as the highest compared with 1,704—81, 32 and 1,591, respectively in the previous year. The strength in Standards VI to VIII of these schools was 130,172 which includes 20,393 girls compared with 121,829 including

18,655 girls. In the E.S.L.C. Examination held in April 1946, 6,336 boys and 2,715 girls came out successful out of 19,282 boys and 7,514 girls who sat for the examination, the figures for the previous year being 7,625 boys and 3,038 girls who came out successful out of 19,090 boys and 7,827 girls who sat for the examination.

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys increased from 89,770 to 94,416 of whom 87,079 were trained, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 83,806.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for the accommodation of boys' schools was 251 of which 211 were for schools under private management.

The number of school-less centres with a population of 500 and above for boys was 3,690 as against 3,961 last year.

Panchayat schools.—The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards reports as follows on the working of the panchayat schools during the year under review:

The year 1945-46 started with a total of 1,380 schools as against a provision of 1,512 schools. During the year under report 26 new schools were sanctioned and provision for 55 schools was withdrawn by the Inspector on recommendation of the Education authorities. Thus 1,351 schools remained at the close of the year. No additional provision was made by Government during the year for the opening of new schools.

Strength and attendance.—The total number of pupils on 31st March 1946 was 67,557, the average attendance of boys and girls being 34,651 and 14,886, respectively. There was a fall in the number of pupils in these schools during the year under review. The scheduled caste pupils continued to be admitted freely and the number of such pupils was 7,547—5,574 boys and 1,973 girls.

Staff.—At the end of the year, the total number of teachers employed in the panchayat schools was 1,830 of whom 85 were secondary grade trained, 1503 higher elementary grade trained, 49 lower elementary trained and 193 others. During the year sanction was accorded for the employment of 86 additional teachers and sanction was withdrawn in the case of 5 additional teachers as the attendance of pupils fell short of the prescribed limit.

Accommodation and equipment.—Government did not provide any grant for the construction of buildings and supply of equipment to panchayat schools and hence the panchayat boards had to meet the expenditure connected with them out of their own funds. As usual, the practice of transferring the equipment articles of a closed school to a newly opened school was continued.

Teaching grants.—The Government allotted a sum of Rs. 8,08,500 for disbursement to panchayat schools as teaching grant and dearness allowance during 1945-46. During the year panchayat school teachers were paid dearness allowance at the rates admissible to Government servants. The work of disbursing grants continued to be exercised by the four Deputy Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The amount actually sanctioned by them was Rs. 3,43,503-15-0 as teaching grant and Rs. 3,35,556-8-0 as dearness allowance which included a sum of Rs. 19,682-5-0 paid to 112 schools which failed to draw grant in years prior to 1945-46. The total number of panchayat boards for which grant was sanctioned for the year 1945-46 was 1,201 and the amount actually drawn by them was 3,24,283 under teaching grant and Rs. 3,15,530 under dearness allowance.

VIII.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

1. *Training schools for masters.*—During the year under report, the Government Muhammadan Training School, Bellary, remained temporarily closed. Four new training schools were opened, viz., Lutheran Mission Training School, Guntur, C.M.S. Training School, Tranquebar, St. Stanislas Training School, Ramnad, K.K. Training School, Velur. As a result of these changes, the number of training schools for masters increased from 72 to 76. Forty-six were under

Government management and the rest under private agencies. The total strength in the Government Training Schools was 6,622—958 in the secondary grade and 5,664 in the elementary grade. The training schools under private management had a total strength of 2,249 including 595 in the secondary training class.

T.S.L.C. examination.—The examination of the secondary and elementary grades as per the revised scheme for training schools were held during the year. The number of candidates examined for the respective grades in the examination held in March 1946 was 1,127 and 5,273 of whom 757 in the secondary grade and 3,621 in the elementary grade were declared to have passed. The corresponding figures for the last year being 1,231 and 7,670 examined and 782 and 4,614 passed.

2. *Commercial schools.*—The three aided commercial schools continued to work during the year with an enrolment of 410 pupils including 131 girls. During the year under review 233 unaided commercial schools were returned with an enrolment of 8,770 pupils which included 215 girls.

3. *Agricultural schools.*—Only one agricultural school, namely, the Servindia Agricultural School, Mayanur, worked during the year under report with a strength of 60 pupils on rolls.

The four farm labour schools intended for agricultural labourers and their children continued to work during the year under review. The following is the report received from the Director of Agriculture on the working of these schools:—

(a) *Coimbatore.*—The total strength of the school in all the five standards of the school at the beginning of the year was 33. There were no promotions from III to IV standards during the year and the few in the IV standard were withdrawn by the end of the year and therefore there was no strength in the two top classes. Due to scarcity of labour and higher wages, the labourers retained their children at home for work at home or allowed them to earn as casual labourers in the fields. Fresh admissions have been made into IV and V classes and suitable efforts are being made to make the school more attractive and popular in spite of the fact that there are three district board schools established in and around the agricultural college estates. The school is now open to children of the scavenger coolies of the estate and also those of other coolies in other research farms attached to the institute which is a noteworthy feature.

(b) *Palur farm.*—The Palur farm labour school had sufficient strength. The pupils are mostly drawn from the sons of both regular and casual coolies. The attraction of this one session school has been from the outset, the giving of light work and payment of wages to the children. Thus the poor boys of the tract get education and earn wages at the same time. The children are engaged in light farm work such as scaring birds, cutting grass, grazing cattle, etc., and are paid wages. An agricultural bias is being created in the minds of these pupils as they have ample opportunities in observing the various agricultural operations done in the farm in a scientific manner. As a matter of fact most of the ex-boys of the school who are sons of the farm permanent labourers have been recruited as demonstration maistris in the districts and they have been found to be extremely satisfactory and superior to others.

The working of the night school attached to the farm was not satisfactory as the labourers feel disinclined to attend the school after the day's hard labour. Due to the decline in the attendance year after year, the night school was closed during the year.

Anakapalle.—There were 28 boys on rolls during the year as against 29 boys in the previous year. The school worked on the average for 23 days in the month with an average daily attendance of 22 pupils. The students were given instruction for half a day in the school rooms in subjects of agricultural importance besides other subjects like arithmetic, vernacular, history, geography, etc. During the other half of the day they were given practical training in agriculture on improved lines. During the year the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Anakapalle, paid a number of visits and found the work of the school satisfactory. The final

annual inspection of the school was conducted on 19th January 1946 and all the boys except one from 1st standard were found fit for promotion to the next higher class.

Samalkota.—During the year V standard was opened in the Juvenile Labourers' School attached to the Agricultural Research Station, Samalkota. The strength of the school consequent on the opening of V standard rose from 17 to 25. The school functioned satisfactorily under the charge of a fully trained secondary grade teacher and the boys received instruction for half the day and were given practical work for the rest of the day. As in the previous years, the boys were provided with books, slates and slate pencils and paid wages for the practical work done by them.

4. *Engineering schools.*—The subordinate engineering class attached to the Engineering College, Guindy, which is the only recognized school worked with a strength of 283 pupils compared with 267 last year.

5. *Industrial schools.*—There were 81 industrial schools for Indian boys and girls under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. The total number of pupils in these schools, excluding some of the schools for which figures were not furnished, was 6,333 as against 4,487 last year.

Under the provisions of Chapter IX of the Code of Regulations for Industrial schools, sixty new scholarships tenable in each case for a period not exceeding five years and ranging in value from Rs. 11-12-0 to Rs. 24 per mensem were as usual awarded with effect from 1st July 1945 to pupils learning trades in the various industrial schools recognized by the Director of Industries and Commerce. During the year a bonus equivalent to two months average scholarship was also granted to pupils who completed the prescribed courses of study satisfactorily.

Four scholarships were awarded for study in the Andhra University College, Guntur. One scholarship for study in the Indian School of Mines, Dhunbad, and six scholarships for study in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The period of award of scholarship for the study of chemical engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was extended from 16 months to three years.

Twenty of the officers of the industries department were selected for higher studies in industrial engineering abroad and of them 11 have left for the United Kingdom or the United States of America.

6. *Schools of arts and music.*—As reported last year there were under this category five schools and had in all 249 pupils on rolls. Of these, three were under Government management with an enrolment of 159 pupils, one under municipal management with 78 pupils and one under private management with 21 pupils.

7. *Manual training classes.*—Two thousand one hundred and twenty-five institutions comprising five training colleges, 12 arts colleges, 103 training schools, 296 secondary schools, 1,684 elementary schools and 25 special schools had manual training classes attached to them as against 2,124 schools last year. The total number of pupils attending these classes was 304,545 (232,340 males and 72,205 females) as against 279,035 (223,777 males and 55,258 females) last year. Of these pupils 22,618 males and 9,565 females attended manual training classes conducted in training schools and colleges, 109,301 boys and 23,225 girls attended those attached to secondary schools, 97,282 boys and 37,808 girls in those attached to elementary schools and 3,139 males and 1,607 females those attached to special schools.

Seventeen different subjects in manual training classes conducted in secondary schools, 22 in training schools and 33 in higher elementary schools were taught.

8. *Technical examinations.*—The total number of candidates examined for the two grades was 8,575 including 1,196 women of whom 4,139 were successful including 676 women. Four diplomas in commerce and five in drawing and sixty-six group certificates, of them 26 for drawing, 29 for needle work and dress-making, three for building drawing, two for electrical engineering, two for each

of surveying and book-keeping and one for each of electrical engineering, letter press printing, shorthand and typewriting and banking were issued during the year.

9. *Sanskrit education.*—The number of Sanskrit colleges for men and women remained the same as last year, viz., 17 and 2, respectively. The total strength in the colleges for men including the strength in the Oriental section of the Annamalai University was 606 of whom 20 were women; as against 636 of whom 17 were women last year. The strength in the two women colleges was 28 as against 29 last year.

The number of advanced and elementary Sanskrit schools was the same as last year, viz., 61. The strength in all these was 3,863 as against 3,343 in the previous year.

Two hundred and sixty-two candidates including 10 women were examined for the Sanskrit Entrance Examination of April 1946 of whom 20 per cent were declared eligible for university courses of study.

IX.—WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

1. *General.*—The number of institutions intended for Indian women, both private and public, increased from 4,458 to 4,499 during the year and their strength from 479,485 to 530,944. The number of women and girls reading in all types of institutions for Indians was 1,354,579 as against 1,205,968 last year. The increase in the strength was shared by all types of institutions for Indians, by elementary schools in particular.

2. *Collegiate.*—The number of arts colleges for women remained the same as last year, viz., 6. The total strength in the six colleges increased to 1,440 from 1,272. The number of women reading in the arts colleges for men also increased from 1,413 to 1,613. The four professional colleges for women continued to work during the year with an enrolment of 209 pupils as against 183 last year. Compared with 368 last year, 383 women were reading in the professional colleges for men, of whom 360 were in the medical colleges, 18 in the training colleges, 3 in the Law College, Madras, and 2 in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. In the two Sanskrit colleges there were 28 scholars as against 29 last year. Besides, 28 women were reading in the Sanskrit colleges for men during the year.

3. *Secondary education.*—As many as 19 secondary schools for girls were opened during the year under review, viz.:—

- (1) A.B.M. Girls' Secondary School, Narsapur, Guntur.
- (2) St. Joseph's Middle School, Kurnool.
- (3) Government Middle School for Girls, Hindupur.
- (4) Government Middle School for Girls, Adoni.
- (5) Government Middle School for Girls, Hospet.
- (6) Government Middle School for Girls, Harpanahalli.
- (7) St. Joseph's Middle School for Girls, Nellore.
- (8) K.T.C. Middle School for Girls, Madras.
- (9) Children's Garden School, Mylapore.
- (10) Government Middle School for Girls, Tirupati.
- (11) Government Middle School for Girls, Madanapalle.
- (12) Government Secondary and Training School, Gudiyattam.
- (13) Government Secondary and Training School, Chidambaram.
- (14) N.M.S. North Gate Middle School for Girls, Madurai.
- (15) Government Middle School for Girls, Abiramam.
- (16) Government Secondary and Training School, Karur.
- (17) Subbiah Vidyalayam, Tuticorin.
- (18) Kalaimagal Kalvi Nilayam Middle School, Erode.
- (19) Government Girls' High School, Tellicherry.

The number of secondary schools for Indian girls at the end of the year was therefore 165 compared with 146 last year. With the opening in them of higher

forms many middle schools became high schools. Of these 165 schools, 120 were high and the rest middle schools. The total strength in all these schools was 49,811 as against 42,919 last year. The number of girls reading in all the secondary schools for Indian boys and girls was 73,484 compared with 65,020 in the previous year. There was therefore an increase of 8,464 in the enrolment of girls as against 8,269 last year. The steady increase of 8,464 pupils during the year and 8,269 in the previous year shows a rapid progress in the field of secondary education for girls. The number of girls whose S.S.L.Cs. were completed during the year was 3,092 compared with 2,878 last year. The number of teachers employed in secondary schools for Indian girls further increased from 2,159 to 2,114 of whom 2,076 were trained as against 1,869 last year.

1. *Elementary schools for girls.*—The number of elementary schools for Indian girls slightly increased from 4,181 to 4,193; but there was a considerable increase in their strength from 428,141 to 469,987. The number of girls reading in the elementary schools for Indian boys was 854,376 as against 753,215 last year. In all the elementary schools for boys and girls there were 1,267,954 girls under instruction compared with 1,128,549 in the previous year. The number of teachers in elementary schools for girls was 17,567 of whom 16,696 were trained, compared with 15,568 and 14,754, respectively, last year.

There were no part-time and night schools for girls during the year.

The number of buildings constructed for accommodating elementary schools for girls during the year was 28, of which 20 were for the schools under private management and 8 for schools under public management.

5. *Special education.*—The Viscountess Goschen Secondary and Training School for Muslim Women which was temporarily closed last year was revived during the year under report. One more Government Training School for Mistresses, viz., the Government Secondary and Training School, Narsapur, and four training schools under private management, viz., D.D. Training School, Bezvada, St. Ann's Training School, Adaikalapuram, Christ King Training School, Payravetty and Rosa Mystica Training School, Kunnikumbala, were opened with the result that the number of training schools for women rose to 75 of which 56 were under Government management and 19 under private management. The strength in the Government Training Schools for Women was 2,437 as against 2,063 last year and that in the training schools under private management was 2,542 compared with 2,219 in the previous year. Classified according to the different grades, the number of pupil-teachers in the secondary grade was 930 and in the elementary grade 4,049. In addition 83 women were under training in the training schools for men.

X.—ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

The number of high, middle and primary and special schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans was 75 as against 74 last year. There were 15 high, 9 middle and 6 primary schools for boys; 21 high, 14 middle and 7 primary schools for girls, as against 14, 8 and 8 for boys; 14, 10 and 10 for girls, respectively, last year. The strength in all these schools was 13,749 as against 13,500 in the previous year. The three training schools reported last year continued to work during the year with a strength of 54 pupils on rolls. The number of pupils belonging to the communities other than Europeans and Anglo-Indians in these schools was 2,977 as against 2,712 last year. Two hundred and sixty five pupils belonging to European and Anglo-Indian communities were reading in the arts and professional colleges for Indians, as against 231 last year. In the secondary schools for Indians, the number of pupils of these communities was 374 as against 401 last year.

During the year under review 175 boys and 128 girls appeared for the European high school examination of whom 158 boys and 112 girls came out successful. For the middle school examination 293 boys and 290 girls appeared and 232 boys and 258 girls came out successful.

The Domestic Science Training Centre for European and Anglo-Indian teachers remained closed during the year for want of a lecturer.

The manual training centres at Ootacamund and Madras managed by the respective Assistant Manual Training Instructors continued to provide useful instruction during the year. The number of pupils who attended the manual training classes at Ootacamund and St. Georges Home, Ketti, was 114 as against 139 last year, while at the Madras Centre there were 354 pupils compared with 307 in the previous year.

The Inter-Provincial Board of European and Anglo-Indian Education held its meeting at Delhi in the early months of the year. The Madras Provincial Board met once during the year to transact business. During the year the European School-Leaving Certificate Board met thrice.

The total expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European Schools increased from 34.18 lakhs to 34.90 lakhs during the year. Towards the total expenditure public funds contributed Rs. 10.43 lakhs (29.88 per cent), fees Rs. 12.74 lakhs (36.51 per cent) and other sources Rs. 11.73 lakhs (33.61 per cent) the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 26.15, 40.37 and 33.48, respectively.

XI.—MUSLIM EDUCATION.

General statistics.—The number of public institutions intended for the Muslims further increased from 3,179 last year to 3,231 during the year; and their strength from 281,216 to 297,191. The number of private unrecognized schools for Muslims was the same as last year, viz., 155. The strength in them was 5,909 compared with 5,659 last year.

2. *Collegiate.*—There was an appreciable increase in the number of Muslim students reading in the arts colleges for men and women from 1,105 including 68 women to 1,233 including 69 women during the year. The strength in the Muslim College, Madras, rose from 267 to 348 and that in the Ishmaiah College, Vaniyambadi, from 128 to 188. Two new Arabic colleges, one at Bellary and the other at Malabar, were recognized by the department during the year. Thus the total number of Arabic colleges increased from 3 in 1941-45 to 5 during the year under review. The strength in them was 190 compared with 153 last year.

3. *Secondary.* The number of secondary schools specially intended for Muslim boys and girls was 31 (21 boys and 10 girls) as against 30 (20 boys and 10 girls) in the previous year. The new school opened in the year was the Muslim secondary school for boys at Bellary. The strength in them was 6,218 in boys' schools and 1,831 in girls' schools as against 5,492 and 1,604, respectively, last year. The total number of Muslim pupils reading in all secondary schools for Indians further increased from 21,473 (19,245 boys and 2,228 girls) to 24,278 (21,971 boys and 2,307 girls) during the year under report.

4. *Elementary.*—There were 2,685 elementary schools for Muslim boys with 217,849 pupils on rolls compared with 2,582 schools with 230,003 pupils; while for Muslim girls there were 491 schools with 40,382 pupils as against 541 schools with 42,143 pupils on rolls in the previous year. In all the elementary schools for Muslims and Non-Muslims there were 362,275 pupils (225,548 boys and 136,727 girls) under instruction during the year as against 337,031 pupils (215,038 boys and 121,993 girls) in the previous year.

5. *Special.*—The number of training schools intended for Muslim men decreased from 7 last year to 5 during the year under review, due to the temporary closure of the Government Training School for Muslims, Bellary, and the conversion of the Government Training School for Muslims, Arcot, into a general school. The strength in them was 311 as against 287 last year. The Viscountess Goschen Government Training School for Muslim Women, Trichinopoly, which was held in abeyance last year was revived during the year and the total number of training schools for Muslim women increased from 6 during 1914-45 to 7 during the year. The number of pupils undergoing training in these schools was 194 compared with 176 in the previous year. The total number of Muslim men and women under training was 481 and 172, respectively, as against 469 and 186, respectively last year.

The number of Industrial Schools for Muslims under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce remained the same as last year, viz., 5. The total strength of these schools was 230 as against 233 last year.

MAPPILLA EDUCATION.

Boys' Schools.

Malabar, North.—During the year under review there were 466 elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys as against 465 last year. The strength in these schools was 49,592 (30,549 boys and 19,043 girls) as against 47,067 (29,269 boys and 17,798 girls) in the previous year. The number of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools was 27,775 boys and 17,864 girls. In all the elementary schools for boys in the district there were 30,839 Mappilla boys and 18,411 Mappilla girls under instruction compared with 29,229 boys and 17,211 girls during 1944-45. The total number of teachers employed in the Mappilla boys' schools was 1,747 including 167 untrained against 1,790 including 350 untrained teachers last year.

The two secondary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys continued to work during the year with an enrolment of 510 pupils on rolls (350 in the Mayyulavia Madrasa High School, Mahe, and 160 in the Madrasathul Muhaimadeeya Middle School, Calicut) as against 378 and 168, respectively, in the previous year.

The separate section and hostel attached to the Government Training School, Cannanore, for training Mappillas as teachers continued to work during the year with 78 pupils on rolls. The number of Mappillas under training in all the training schools in the district was 94 as against 105 in the previous year. As usual trained Mappilla teachers continued to be employed in the Mappilla schools to give secular and religious instruction to the pupils in these schools.

Malabar, South.—There were 759 elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys during the year 1945-46 as against 781 last year. The decrease was due to the closure of 22 ill-working and inefficient schools during the year. But the total strength in these schools increased considerably from 80,557 (48,111 boys and 32,446 girls) in 1944-45 to 85,095 (49,307 boys and 35,788 girls) during the year under report. The number of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools was 42,271 boys and 29,261 girls. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all the elementary schools for boys in the district was 78,448 (47,386 boys and 31,062 girls) as against 75,813 (45,842 boys and 29,971 girls) last year. Out of the 2,839 teachers employed in the Mappilla schools, 2,508 were trained compared with 2,923 teachers of whom 2,119 were trained in the previous year.

The only secondary school, viz., the Government Mappilla High School, Malappuram, continued to function with Forms I to VI during the year with a total strength of 498 pupils, the number of Mappilla pupils alone being 351 as against 290 and 192, respectively, last year. With the conversion of Standards VI and VII into secondary school forms, the number of pupils enjoying free places under G.Os. Ms. No. 179, Education, dated 14th September 1940, and No. 1079, Education, dated 11th July 1941, has increased from 39 last year to 71 during the year. In addition 27 pupils were granted military fee concessions. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all secondary schools in the district was 1,383 (1,323 boys and 60 girls) as against 1,137 (1,078 boys and 59 girls) last year. The number of scholarships sanctioned to Mappilla pupils reading in secondary schools for boys was 30 against 29 in the previous year.

The Government Training School, Malappuram, worked with 7 sections, 4 junior classes and 3 senior classes with a total strength of 190 Mappilla pupils, teachers as against 6 sections with 212 pupils in the previous year. The total number of Mappilla pupils under training in all the training schools for men in the district was 192 as against 218 last year. The fall in the strength of Mappilla candidates was partly due to the enrolment of literate Mappillas in the defence services.

Religious instruction was as usual imparted to pupils reading in all Mappilla schools by Mullas.

South Kanara.—The number of elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys remained the same as last year, viz., 72. The strength in them slightly increased from 6,457 (4,194 boys and 2,273 girls) to 6,756 (4,264 boys and 2,492 girls) during the year. The number of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools was 3,839 boys and 2,256 girls. The total number of Mappilla pupils under instruction in all the elementary schools for boys was 10,708 (7,531 boys and 3,172 girls) compared with 9,874 (7,138 boys and 2,736 girls) last year. The number of teachers employed in Mappilla schools was 190 including 12 untrained teachers as against 182 including 10 untrained teachers last year.

During the year there was one secondary school for Mappilla boys, viz., Government Secondary School, Kasaragod, with an enrolment of 144 as against 108 in the previous year, the number of Mappilla pupils alone being 117 as against 93 last year. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all the secondary schools for boys increased from 165 last year to 173 during the year.

Girls' Schools.

Malabar.—The number of schools specially intended for Mappilla girls increased from 144 to 147 during the year. One board girls' school in Tirur was taken over by Government and three aided schools were opened during the year. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 8,147 girls and 5,658 boys as against 7,652 girls and 5,175 boys. The number of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools was 7,219 girls and 4,881 boys. The number of Mappilla pupils reading in all elementary schools for girls in the district increased from 12,710 (7,575 girls and 5,137 boys) in 1944-45 to 13,444 (7,956 girls and 5,488 boys) during the current year. The total number of Mappilla teachers employed in the elementary schools for Mappilla girls was 175 of whom 129 were women teachers and 46 were men teachers. Of these 178 teachers 169 were trained. There were 138 Mappilla women teachers in all elementary schools during the year. Religious instructors were continued to be employed on the staff of aided Mappilla girls' schools in the district for imparting religious instruction.

The Government Mappilla Girls' High School, Tirur, continued to work during the year with a strength of 212 pupils on rolls of whom 193 were Mappilla girls. The total number of Mappilla girls reading in all the girls' secondary schools in the district was 279 as against 284 last year. Besides, 63 girls were reading in the boys' secondary schools compared with 68 in the previous year.

In the secondary training class attached to the Government Girls' High School, Tirur, 58 women were undergoing training of whom 15 were Mappillas. In all the training schools there were 42 Mappilla women under training, 15 in the secondary grade and 27 in the higher elementary grade.

Fifty-five special scholarships for Mappilla girls in elementary schools and 17 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 8 each were awarded to Mappilla girls reading in the lower and higher elementary schools. In addition six Government scholarships were awarded to Mappilla girls in secondary schools and eight scholarships in higher elementary schools. The number of residential scholarships awarded in the Government Girls' High School, Tirur, was increased from 124 to 150 and the monthly value of each scholarship was raised to Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem.

The special assistant continued to do propaganda for the improvement of the education of Mappilla girls. During the year, 16 special meetings of the Muslim parents were convened and they were advised to send their children to schools. Teachers were also given instructions to do propaganda and enrol more Mappilla girls.

South Kanara.—The number of elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla girls in the district was the same as last year, viz., 12. The strength in these schools was 1,069 (825 girls and 244 boys) as against 938 (725 girls and 213 boys) last year. The number of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools was

788 girls and 227 boys. The number of Mappilla pupils under instruction in all the elementary schools for girls of the district was 1,219 (901 girls and 318 boys) as against 781 girls and 272 boys in the previous year. Twenty-nine teachers were employed in Mappilla girls' schools of whom 8 were trained.

The number of Muslim girls reading in all secondary schools for girls in the district was 97 as against 109 last year. Form V was opened in the Government Girls' High School for Muslim Girls, Mangalore, during the year which had 73 pupils on rolls compared with 85 pupils in the previous year.

Six general scholarships, 26 special scholarships and 3 widow scholarships were awarded to Muslim girls in secondary schools and 2 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 8 each and 6 other Government scholarships were awarded to Muslim girls in elementary schools during the year under review.

XII.—EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CLASSES—ADI-DRAVIDA, ADI-ANDHRA AND OTHER KINDRED CLASSES.

The total number of public elementary schools specially intended for the scheduled classes decreased from 5,814 last year to 5,690 during the year under review. But the total strength in them increased from 339,362 to 442,669. The total number of pupils belonging to scheduled classes reading in all public institutions further increased to 382,591 during the year from 340,555 in the previous year. In all elementary schools for Indians including those specially intended for these classes there were 344,781 pupils of these classes as against 327,080 last year. The strength of these pupils in Standards IV and V of all elementary schools for Indians was 28,947 boys and 10,493 girls and 25,529 boys and 8,607 girls, respectively, compared with 27,053 boys and 9,672 girls in Standard IV and 24,568 boys and 6,633 girls in Standard V in 1943-44.

There was a slight increase in the number of scheduled class pupils in Arts, Oriental and Professional colleges from 303 including 27 women to 353 including 17 women. Likewise the number of pupils belonging to these communities in Indian secondary schools increased from 11,365 including 2,089 girls last year to 13,186 including 2,296 girls in 1945-46 while in special schools excluding training schools the increase was from 979 boys and 110 girls to 1,155 boys and 117 girls. Six hundred and ninety men and 271 women of these communities were under training in the training schools for Indians during the year as against 516 men and 192 women last year.

The tabular statement below furnishes figures for the admission of scheduled class pupils in elementary schools under public management not specially intended for them in 1944-45 and in 1945-46.

	Plains.		Agency.	
	1944-45.	1945-46.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Total number of schools under public management not specially intended for scheduled class pupils.	16,461	16,753	115	155
Number of schools accessible to scheduled class pupils	16,337	16,753	115	150
Number of schools in which scheduled class pupils were freely admitted	12,133	12,212	83	118
Number of schools held in inaccessible buildings	4	..	..	..
Number of scheduled class pupils admitted into schools not specially intended for them	88,329	100,933	439	575

No school is held in an inaccessible building as suitable action has been taken by the Inspecting Officers on four such schools that were in existence during the previous year.

The percentage of schools in the plains accessible to pupils of scheduled classes during the year under report was 100 per cent as against 99.9 per cent last year.

The percentage of the number of schools in which scheduled class pupils were admitted freely to the number of schools accessible to them decreased from 74.3 in 1944-45 to 72.9 in 1945-46.

There is a large disparity in the number of schools accessible to scheduled class pupils and the number of schools in which they were admitted freely in

many districts. The disparity is great particularly in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara districts. The number of schools in which scheduled class pupils were freely admitted increased in West Godavari, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, Salem, Malabar districts and in the remaining districts there was a decrease in the number. The disparity between the number of schools accessible to the scheduled classes and the number of schools in which they were freely admitted was in most cases due to the following reasons: (i) Proximity of schools intended for scheduled classes; (ii) non-existence of scheduled caste pupils in the school year and (iii) some schools specially intended for Muslims where Urdu is the medium of instruction.

The number of pupils belonging to scheduled caste admitted into schools not specially intended for them was 100,933 in the plains and 575 in the Agency areas during the year under report as against 88,329 in the plains and 439 in the Agency areas during 1944-45. Thus there has been a considerable increase in the total number of scheduled class children admitted freely into schools which are not intended for them. There was an increase in 21 districts and a decrease in a few districts, viz., West Godavari, Kistna, The Nilgiris, South Kanara districts. The poverty, famine and war conditions which made pupils go to work in preference to education indifference towards learning and migration to ghats along with their parents in search of labour and field work in some districts are some of the causes hampering the free admission and attendance of scheduled caste pupils in schools.

The number of scheduled caste teachers employed in schools not specially intended for these communities increased from 1,337 in 1944-45 to 1,477 in 1945-46. The increase is due to the employment of scheduled caste teachers specially in schools under district board management.

The following extracts from the report of the Commissioner of Labour show the measures taken by the Labour department for the advancement of scheduled class pupils in the matter of education:—

At the beginning of the year there were 1,082 schools. Thirty-eight schools were newly started and eight schools were closed. There were thus 1,112 schools working at the end of the year. Of these, 1,111 were day schools and one night school. Sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-five children consisting of 43,447 boys and 25,398 girls received instruction as against 55,310 children consisting of 36,578 boys and 18,732 girls in the previous year. The number of teachers employed was 2,027 of whom 2,025 were trained and 2 untrained. A sum of Rs. 85,625 was spent on the construction and repair of school buildings.

The Government have recently ordered that 50 per cent of the teachers' post in the various grades be made permanent and necessary action is being taken to confirm suitable teachers in these posts.

Midday meals.—Supply of midday meals was extended to all the labour schools in the Presidency during the year. Midday meals were supplied in 1,110 out of 1,111 day schools. In 760 schools midday meals were supplied by contractors and in 350 schools by the headmasters. In the labour school at Nagoor Vannadu, a village on the border of Kolli Hills, Trichinopoly district, midday meals were not supplied to the pupils as rice and other foodgrains were not available. However, arrangements are being made for the supply of midday meals this year to the pupils of this school.

The number of pupils of the eligible communities fed in these 1,110 schools was 84,000. An expenditure of about Rs. 8,08,892 was incurred on the supply of midday meals up to the end of March 1946 and proper accounts were maintained. The scheme is working satisfactorily. It is reported that as a result of the supply of midday meals the health of the pupils and the attendance in the schools have improved considerably.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL, HILL AND CRIMINAL TRIBES.

1. **Aboriginal and hill tribes.**—The number of elementary schools for boys specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency tracts decreased

from 184 to 181 and their strength from 6,288 to 5,388. In the East Godavari Agency there was only one girls' school meant for the children of these tribes with a strength of 67 pupils. The number of pupils belonging to these tribes reading in all elementary schools in the Agency tracts was 5,569 (4,120 boys and 1,449 girls) compared with 4,511 (3,281 boys and 1,230 girls) in the previous year.

The number of schools catering to the educational needs of Chenchu children in the Kurnool district remained the same as last year, viz., 23. These schools are managed by the Collector of Kurnool in his capacity as Special Chenchu Officer. The schools are located in and around the Nallamalai Hills. The number of pupils on rolls was 886 boys and 304 girls as against 425 boys and 302 girls last year. These schools are generally held in thatched sheds and the accommodation and equipment are fairly satisfactory. Pupils of these schools are taught handicrafts such as leaf-plate stitching, rope-making, bamboo work, basket and mat weaving in which children evince much interest. As usual the children in these schools are provided free midday meals, books and slates. Periodical medical inspection of pupils is conducted.

There were 75 schools specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Nilgiris district in which 4,279 boys and 1,512 girls of these tribes were under instruction. The total number of pupils of these tribes reading in all the elementary schools in the Nilgiris district including the special schools for these tribes was 6,040 (4,511 boys and 1,529 girls) during the year under review.

In other districts also there were schools specially intended for the benefits of these tribes. The total number of elementary schools specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the whole Province was 332 and the total strength in them was 15,714 (11,965 boys and 3,749 girls). The number of pupils of these tribes in all types of public institutions including the special schools for these tribes was 17,415 (12,905 boys and 4,510 girls) as against 11,726 (10,914 boys and 8,812 girls) in the previous year.

2. *Criminal tribes*.—During the year under review, 271 elementary schools were returned as exclusively meant for the benefit of the children of criminal tribes in all of which 11,746 boys and 7,633 girls were under instruction.

The following is an epitome of the report received from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police on the education of criminal tribes during the year:—

(a) *Madura North*.—There were 67 lower elementary schools (64 for boys and 3 for girls) under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme in this district. The strength in these schools was 3,890 as against 3,749 last year. Out of the total strength of 3,890, 3,253 were Kallar pupils. As usual these schools were under the control of the two Supervisors of Kallar Schools.

(b) *Madura South*.—There were 189 complete lower elementary schools (183 for boys and 6 for girls) under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme in this district. The total strength in these schools was 7,598 boys and 5,056 girls as against 12,351 (8,155 boys and 4,196 girls). The number of Kallar pupils in them was 11,054 compared with 11,101 pupils last year. In order to make the system of elementary education more useful and to avoid lapse into illiteracy, two schemes one for the introduction of the teaching of English in selected Kallar schools and the other for providing an extended course of education beyond fifth standard were drawn up. As an experimental measure, the teaching of English from Standard IV was introduced in 43 schools which are in the vicinity of high, middle and higher elementary schools. The system of maintaining record sheets of pupils was continued as it has been found to be very useful in exercising proper and effective check on the migration of pupils from one school to another and their premature discontinuance of study. Kallar pupils in these schools took keen interest in physical education activities and in boy scouts and girl guide movements.

(c) *Ramnad*.—The Kallar reclamation work in Ramnad district continued to consist of the maintenance of the two elementary schools in the Srivilliputtur taluk—One at Mengapuram and the other at Chatrapatti. The strength in these schools was 165 of whom 115 were Kallar pupils. As spare time activities, the

pupils were taught spinning, needle-work, string-work, paper cutting, basket-making, book-binding, photo-framing, etc.

(d) *Salem*.—The two schools for Koravars continued to work at Manivandan and the other at Madathur with sufficient strength. The policy of giving grants for the purchase and supply of clothes, books and slates to Korava pupils studying in the schools was continued. As usual private agencies engaged in maintaining schools and boarding homes for the benefit of Korava community were given grant. There are two such boarding homes, at Attur one for boys and the other for girls. These institutions are run by the London Mission. In spare hours, the Korava boys and girls work in the Agricultural farm attached to these institutions and learn farming.

(e) *Chittoor*.—There were nine schools for Yenadis during the year as against 8 in 1944-45 and two schools for Sugalis in 1945-46. There were altogether 513 school-going children (Yenadis and Sugalis) in these and other aided and paichayat schools.

(f) *Kurnool*.—There was only one school specially intended for the children of the Sugali community with a strength of 46 pupils on rolls (22 boys and 24 girls). In addition to secular education pupils were taught music and handicrafts. These children were provided free midday meals and clothing.

(g) *Criminal tribes settlement*.—In each of the six settlements there is a school at which attendance was compulsory for all the settlers' children of school-going age. There are separate schools for boys and girls in the Aziznagar settlement while in other settlements the schools are co-educational. At Aziznagar, Stuartpuram and Chintaladevi there are complete elementary schools with VIII Standards. Those at Sitanagaram and Bitragunta have VI Standards. The total strength of all these schools was 1,241 compared with 1,048 pupils last year. Except in Stuartpuram settlement, midday meals are supplied to the Notified Tribes' children reading in the settlement schools. Books, slates, clothing, oil and soap are supplied to all children. Pupils reading in schools outside the settlement are given boarding grants, scholarships, grants for books, clothing, exemption from payment of examination fees, etc. There is one mixed higher elementary school, in the Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement providing education up to VI standard to the children of the released settlers of Bowdlenpet.

XIV.—EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, THE DEAF AND DUMB AND OTHER DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

The 14 schools reported last year continued to work during the year for the benefit of the physically defective children. The Municipal Councils, Coimbatore and Karaikudi, continued to run a deaf and dumb school during the year. As reported last year there were four schools for the blind, four for the deaf and dumb, five for lepers and one for the blind, deaf and dumb. The deaf and dumb school and the girls section of the T.D.T.A. School for the Blind at Palamecottah are as usual treated as girls' schools for purposes of classification, though these are mixed schools.

Name of the institution.	Strength as on			
	31st Mar. 1945.		31st Mar. 1946.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1 U.J.C.M. Blind School, Rentachintala ..	18	12	15	14
2 Victory Memorial Blind School, Poonamallee ..	21	8	35	..
3 T.D.T.A. Blind (Boys) School, Palamecottah ..	26	..	28	..
4 Deaf and Dumb and Blind School, Tenampet (now at Srivilliputtur) ..	60	91	69	101
5 Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Coimbatore ..	22	9	25	9
6 Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Karaikudi ..	14	5	17	5
7 Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore ..	22	30	20	35
8 Bothesda Lepers School, Narsapur ..	29	16	29	12
9 The Lepers School, Dayapuram, Ramnad ..	33	..	31	5
10 St. Stanislas Lepers School, Kumbakonam ..	55	..	37	..
11 The Lepers School, Ramachandrapuram, East Godavari ..	23	20	51	..
12 The Bapatla Lepers Day School ..	15	10	13	11
13 Deaf and Dumb (Girls) School, Palamecottah ..	39	62	41	51
14 T.D.T.A. Blind (Girls) School, Palamecottah ..	..	30	..	30
Total ..	379	290	411	276

As usual the pupils in these schools were, in addition to general education, given instruction in rattan work, weaving, carpentry, tailoring, bee-keeping, gardening, mat-weaving, coir work, broom making, fibre work, etc., for boys and girls and needle work, dress-making for girls. In some schools for the blind, music was taught. General education was imparted to the blind with the approved text-books prepared according to the Braille Code and conforming to departmental rules. In the schools for deaf and dumb, the subjects taught were articulation, speech-reading, sense-training language, arithmetic, history, geography, etc. Some of these schools were residential ones where pupils were given free boarding and lodging. Out-door and in-door games formed special features of some of these schools. As in previous years, provision of medical inspection of pupils was made. In higher schools, special attention was paid to medical inspection and proper treatment.

XV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Two hundred and twenty four private unrecognized schools were returned during the year under report with a total strength of 8,026 pupils compared with 259 schools with 9,611 pupils returned last year. As usual the district of Malabar had the majority of such schools which were classified as Arabic schools (152 schools with 5,714 pupils).

XVI.—BOOKS.

1. *Connemara Library*.—The total number of books added to the library during the year was 721 and the number of new periodicals subscribed to was 4. One hundred and thirty-one journals and 12 standard works were received during the year from various institutions abroad and in India in exchange for Museum bulletins. The supply of books and periodicals both by way of exchange and purchase was irregular for the most part of the year on account of the war but a definite improvement was noticed towards the end of the year. The number of readers who visited the library was 52,289 compared with 50,922 in the previous year and the number of volumes consulted by them was 157,140 as against 102,166 last year. The number of volumes lent to the residents of Madras City and its immediate vicinity was 50,880 compared with 47,972 last year. The average number of depositors on rolls was 1,423 as against 1,123 in the previous year. The number of volumes lent to municipal libraries was 28. The military personnel station in and around Madras made use of the library and special facilities were afforded to them. The Government permitted the working of the library from 8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. throughout the year.

2. *Oriental Manuscripts Library*.—During the year the library which was removed to Tirupathi during 1942 was transferred back to Madras and was housed in a portion of the Madras University Library buildings.

There were 2,464 visitors to the library during the year and 3,532 works were consulted as against 3,370 visitors consulting 5,724 volumes in the previous year. Many manuscripts were issued on loan to scholars and institutions interested in Oriental studies during the year. During the year as many as 145 manuscripts were acquired by purchase. Thirty-nine manuscripts were got mended at the Madras Record Office. Insecticidal chemicals were now and then used to prevent further damage to manuscripts.

Text-book Committee.—During the year under review, 48 applications for registration were received and 37 of them were accepted. The registration fee was realized was Rs. 8,600. The total number of registered publishers in 1945-46 was 196 as against 159 in the previous year.

The number of books received for consideration under all classifications in 1945-46 was 1,862 (520 for elementary schools and 1,342 for secondary schools) and a sum of Rs. 16,387 was realized as scrutiny fees.

Two meetings were held—one in September 1945 and the other in February 1946. As a large number of books was received for approval for secondary schools, more especially due to the re-introduction of non-detailed text-books in English and other languages, a meeting was held in September 1945.

Books approved in 1940 and which had lost their approval by efflux of time by the end of December 1945, were received for re-approval and considered at the meeting held in February 1946.

Due to shortage of paper, the procedure followed in the previous years relating to the publication of the consolidated list of approved text-books was continued during the year under report also.

The rules relating to the Text-book Committee, regarding additional classification of books, viz., "Class-use Non-detailed study" were amended by Government in their Order No. 717, Education and Public Health, dated 4th May 1945.

The statement of receipts and charges for 1945-46 connected with the Text-book Committee showed a surplus of Rs. 11,751.

Libraries.—The number of public libraries under various kinds of managements rose from 1,401 during 1944-45 to 1,463 during the year under report. The number of libraries specially intended for women was 7. There were 180 registered libraries under private management during the year as against 175 in the previous year. A comparative statement showing the number of libraries under various managements, the number of books and journals available, and number of persons who made use of the libraries and the expenditure incurred on these libraries for the years 1944-45 and 1945-46 is given below:—

	1944-45.	1945-46.
1 Number of libraries under—		
(a) Government	1	1
(b) Local bodies	1,064	1,122
(c) Municipalities	60	63
(d) Co-operative societies	47	46
(e) Private managements	229	331
	1,401	1,463
2 Number of books and journals available in these libraries	567,387	1,050,296
3 Number of persons who made use of these libraries	3,502,581	3,446,331
4 Total expenditure—	RS.	RS.
(a) From provincial funds	45,145	65,183
(b) From local board funds	90,076	91,791
(c) From private funds	1,03,833	1,45,345
Total	2,39,054	3,02,232

The above figures show that there is a marked increase in the number of libraries and in the number of books and magazines. The inspection of the libraries was as usual conducted by the officers of the Education department.

Use of school libraries by the public.—The number of school libraries thrown open to the public during the year was 149 as against 174 in the previous year. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of volumes used from 17,879 to 12,542 during the current year. The number of persons who made use of the libraries decreased from 7,135 in the previous year to 4,711 during the year under report. As usual many of the officers have reported that the scheme is not meeting with good response obviously for the reason that the reading public prefer to visit the public libraries where they have books, magazines, journals, etc., suited to their taste than to these school libraries where the reading material provided is not generally suited to them.

Registration of books.—During the year under report 2,194 books and 682 periodicals were registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act, and an increase of 19 per cent and 4 per cent respectively over the figures of last year was recorded.

Of the total number of publications registered, namely, 2,816, 2,082 are original publications, 634 re-editions and 100 translations. There is on the whole an increase over the figures for 1944-45 under all the three literary

varieties, even though there is a decrease of nearly 48 per cent in "Original" publications under "Classical languages."

The City of Madras leads, as usual, the other districts in literary output, with an increase of 20 per cent to its credit as against an increase of nearly 15 per cent in the previous year. The districts of Kistna and Malabar occupy the second and third places respectively.

Compared with the figures for 1944-45 there has been an increase in the number of publications in almost all the main languages and their related groups. There is, however, a slight decrease in Kanarese and Sanskrit in respect of books and Malayalam and Hindi in respect of periodicals.

The increase in the output of books under "Language", "Political Science" and "Religion" is rather prominent. There is a fall in the number of books under "Miscellaneous" as against an increase in the number of periodicals under the same head.

Seven hundred and fifteen (or nearly 34 per cent of the total number of books registered) are designed for educational purposes as against 481 in the previous year.

Necessary action was taken in respect of cases of default on the part of the keepers of printing presses who failed to comply with the provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act.

The tone and contents of most of the books registered during the year were unobjectionable.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. *Adult education.*—During the year under review, the Fifth South Indian Adult Education Conference was held at Vellore and was opened by Mr. G. L. Lobo, M.B.E., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Mr. G. Harisarvothama Rao, M.A., presiding.

The adult education classes attached to the following Government institutions continued to function during the year under review:—

- (1) Government College, Kumbakonam.
- (2) Teachers' College, Saidapet.

Classes were generally conducted in the evenings. Apart from teaching pupils through books supplemented by charts and appliances, lectures on useful general knowledge subjects were taught. The class was as usual conducted by the pupil teachers in the Teachers' College, Saidapet. The expenses connected with these classes were borne by voluntary subscriptions. There was a night school at Sanalkottah conducted for the benefit of juvenile and adult labourers with 12 pupils on rolls. Besides, night schools were also conducted for educating adults in certain villages in Madura, Chingleput, Nellore, Kurnool and Coimbatore districts. About 321 pupils attended these schools.

2. *Physical education for men.*—The work of promoting physical education in all educational institutions was carried out by the Adviser to Government on Physical Education assisted by the four Regional Physical Directors. The Adviser as usual gave useful advice to the various associations, viz., Olympic Association, Madras Boxing Association, Collegiate Athletic Associations, etc.

The Regional Physical Directors visited 170 secondary schools, 187 elementary schools and 16 training schools during the year and gave proper guidance and instructions for the successful conduct of physical education activities. The guidance given by the Regional Physical Directors to the District Inter-School and to District Physical Education Associations has been very valuable. The Regional Physical Director, Madura, conducted two refresher classes for Physical Education teachers one at Tanjore and the other at Villupuram. Four hundred and sixty-eight teachers attended these classes. Attempts were made through the Regional Physical Director, Coimbatore, for play activities in elementary schools. The Regional Physical Director, Coimbatore, conducted two refresher classes one at Mettur and the other at Trichinopoly which was attended by 202 teachers. The instruction given at these classes was such as to help the teachers in the

day-to-day work. Two refresher classes conducted by the Regional Physical Director, Anantapur, was attended by 108 teachers. About 220 teachers attended the refresher classes conducted by the Regional Physical Director, Guntur, at Cocanada and Parvatipuram.

There was an appreciable improvement in the physical education programme in educational institutions. Intra-mural sports tournaments based on the house system, the play for all programme and annual school sports are being increasingly organized.

The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education continued to do useful work during the year and gave instructions in physical education to 17 candidates for the diploma, 41 for the higher grade and 14 for the lower grade certificate courses.

3. *Physical education for women.*—The physical training class conducted at Saidapet worked with 86 pupils during the year. The Woman Specialist in Physical Education inspected the schools in the city and in the mufassal. The Assistant to the Woman Specialist in Physical Education inspected 29 schools (secondary and training under Government and Aided managements). Refresher classes for the benefit of elementary school teachers was conducted during the year by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nilgiris Range, assisted by the Assistant to the Woman Specialist in Physical Education.

4. *Report on rural reconstruction.*—Improvement is noticed in the work turned out in almost all the centres during the year under report over that of last year. Besides the keen interest evinced by the officers of the Education department, the Revenue, Co-operative, Health and Registration departments have also contributed towards the proper working of the centres in the various villages of the Province. The rural recreation officers took active part in providing recreation to the villagers by organizing folk dances and dramatic entertainments and frequently conducting sports and tournaments.

A recreation club was organized by the Y.M.C.A. Rural Reconstruction Centre, Indukurpetta (Nellore district), during the year. Paddy seeds of a superior strain were sown in a plot of 5 acres obtained under the "Grow More Food Campaign" with encouraging results and was demonstrated to the farmers in the neighbouring villages. Regular campaign against untouchability and insanitation was carried on by the "Premasamajam" in Vizagapatam district. Three Teachers' Association Centres in Harpanahalli Range, Bellary district, have taken to planting mulberry trees to introduce silk industry in the taluk. Running a maternity and child-welfare centre, providing water-supply and training rural medical practitioners, formed the chief items of work undertaken by the Health Unit of Poonamallee. The A.A.M. Mission Centre, Muttathur in the South Arcot district have purchased 5½ acres of land for agricultural demonstration. With the co-operation of the Veterinary department, a breeding bull and a goat were also maintained. The Rural Reconstruction Centre, Kondavaram, East Godavari district, has arranged for well construction with subsidies to an amount of Rs. 2,250 to the cultivators and Takidi loans up to an amount of Rs. 740. Issue of special anti-malarial pills and quinine to the poor and suffering was undertaken. Through the propaganda carried on by the Co-operative department in Salem district to cultivate the savings habit, Rs. 11.50 lakhs was reported to have been collected under fixed deposit and Rs. 64,083 through hundi boxes. The travelling library and the itinerating dispensary maintained by the Tanjore District Board were made use of by a large section of the rural population as usual.

In other districts the normal work of the centres is in the nature of running elementary schools and destitute boarding homes and doing propaganda work regarding sanitation, prevention of cruelty to animals, adult education, thrift, bee-keeping and poultry farming.

5. *Teachers' associations, managers' and teacher-managers' associations.*—There were 2,252 elementary school teachers' associations during the year under report as against 2,162 in the previous year. Of these 1,860 were intended for

teachers in boys' schools and the rest 392 for teachers in girls' schools as against 1,779 and 383 in the Madras Presidency respectively in 1944-45. These associations were under the control of the Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools. Attendance at the monthly meetings of the associations was compulsory for all teachers except those employed in distant localities. The monthly meetings conducted by the associations enabled the teachers to improve their teaching methods and raise their general level of efficiency. Some centres of the Tanjore district conducted an exhibition of hand work during the year. The associations in the South Kanara district have started a few libraries besides aiding the food campaign and distribution of ration cards. In the Ramnad Range the association organized inter-elementary school sports and distributed prizes to successful competitors. Refresher courses in nature study, and history, a nature study exhibition and an educational camp to Walajabad were some of the main features of the activities of the Madras centre. Many members of the Muslim Teachers' Associations took part in the All-India Education Exhibition held at Chetpat. In the Chingleput district a conference of the District Board Elementary School Teachers was held at Madurantakam presided over by the Director of Public Instruction when an exhibition of handicrafts and teaching aids was also conducted. During the year under review 21,498 meetings of the teachers' associations were held.

Teachers' union.—During the year under report there were 349 elementary school teachers' unions as against 352 in the previous year. Of these 319 were intended for teachers in boys' schools and 30 for teachers in girls' schools.

Teacher-managers' and managers' associations.—There were 77 teacher-managers' associations and 40 managers' associations during the year under report as against 79 and 45 respectively in the previous year.

Teachers employed as postmasters.—Teachers in local board and Government schools were continued to be employed as postmasters in extra departmental, sub and branch offices. The number of such offices in charge of schoolmasters increased from 583 to 637. The percentage of branch offices in charge of them to the total number of extra departmental branch offices was 15.14 as against 13.8 in the previous year.

General.—Service books and certified copies of them and inventories of valuable stocks are reported to have been maintained.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. R. U. SAVOOR,
Director of Public Instruction.

ANNEXURE.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPULSION.

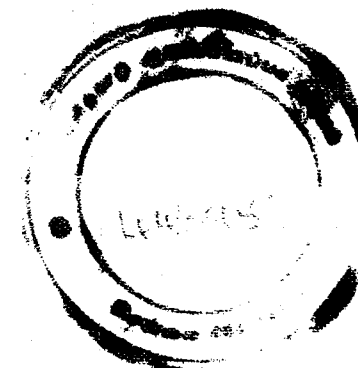
1 Vellore.	10 Masulipatam.	20 Rajahmundry.
2 Kumbakonam (boys and girls).	11 Cochin (boys and non-Muslim girls).	21 Madras Corporation (boys and non-Muslim girls).
3 Negapatam.	12 Mayavaram.	22 Vizagapatam.
4 Conjeevaram.	13 Madura (boys and girls).	23 Nellore.
5 Tellicherry.	14 Hindupur.	24 Coimbatore (boys and girls).
6 Tiruppur.	15 Proddatur.	25 Bezwada.
7 Tirunelveli.	16 Dindigul.	26 Salem (boys and girls).
8 Chingleput.	17 Calicut.	27 Cocanada (boys and girls).
9 Erode (boys and non-Muslim girls).	18 Virudunagar.	
	19 Ellore.	

NAMES OF TALUKS IN WHICH COMPULSION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

1 Waluvanad taluk, Mannarghat Village Panchayat.	4 Sivakasi-Vadamalapuram and Sengamalanachiyarpuram (boys and girls).
2 Ponnani—Three selected amsams.	5 Saidapet taluk (Chingleput district).
3 Ernad—Selected amsams in East and West Ernad.	6 Tiruvadi Union (Tanjore district).

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY THAT DOES NOT COLLECT EDUCATION CESS.

Mannargudi.



R.

T. 2000/1945
1945

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

Area in square miles	126,166 (1941 census).	Percentage of scholars to total population.			
Population as per census of 1941--		Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
		1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.
Males	24,557,143	9.6	9.1	9.6	9.1
Females	24,734,967	5.5	4.9	5.5	4.9

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4).
	1946.	1945.	Increase or decrease.	1946.	1945.	Increase or decrease.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Recognized institutions.							
Universities	5	3	..	{ 1,461 * 222 †	1,256	+423	{ (a) 772 (b) 512
For Males.							
Arts colleges ‡	66	60	+6	23,168	23,168	-2,700	{ (a) 8,515 (b) 17,253
Professional colleges	15	12	+3	3,622	3,196	+426	(a) 3,622
High schools	492	444	+48	310,301	271,121	+39,180	{ (a) 255,078 (b) 55,223
Middle schools	163	177	-14	34,153	34,549	-396	{ (a) 25,145 (b) 13,008
Primary schools	31,730	31,849	-119	2,773,734	2,398,461	+175,273	(d) 2,773,734
Special schools	462	457	+5	20,652	27,237	-1,706	
Total	33,024	32,999	-25	3,184,036	2,962,085	+221,951	

For Females.							
Arts colleges §	8	8	..	1,168	1,301	+137	{ (a) 399 (b) 1,060
Professional colleges	4	4	..	206	186	+20	(a) 200
High schools	141	117	+24	47,174	40,351	+6,823	{ (a) 28,002 (b) 19,172
Middle schools	59	62	-3	9,310	9,071	+239	{ (a) 3,163 (b) 6,142
Primary schools	4,296	4,186	+110	470,527	428,904	+41,623	(d) 470,527
Special schools	129	123	+6	7,728	6,068	+1,660	
Total	4,541	4,500	+41	530,476	480,871	+49,605	

Unrecognized institutions.							
For males	224	257	-33	8,926	9,512	-1,186	
For females	..	2	-2	..	99	-99	
Total	224	259	-35	8,926	9,611	-1,685	
Grand total	37,698	37,761	-63	3,727,216	3,450,823	+267,693	

- (a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes.
 (b) In Intermediate classes.
 (c) In Secondary stage.
 (d) In Primary stage.
 * Scholars residing in the Annamalai University only.
 † Scholars undergoing Pandits' training in the Annamalai University.
 ‡ Scholars residing in the Annamalai University Colleges of Technology.
 § Includes Oriental Colleges.
 || Includes scholars in standards VI to VIII in Elementary schools.

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	Total expenditure			Percentage of expenditure from			Cost per scholar to			Total cost per scholar.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Other sources.	
Direction and Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,07,74,891	1,69,40,265	+48,34,623	34.10	4.80	37.26	1.88	0.26	1.31	5.40
Institutions for Males.										
Arts colleges	47,60,593	37,74,914	+9,85,679	1.66	0.36	15.61	32.66	0.04	114.40	176.01
Professional colleges	28,97,225	20,22,428	+8,74,797	80.27	..	16.26	8.09	6.01	77.09	751.29
High schools	1,54,59,892	1,21,22,239	+33,37,653	16.25	12.03	16.28	0.70	0.64	8.13	40.30
Middle schools	14,34,731	13,56,235	+78,496	16.70	15.23	24.34	0.57	0.23	1.83	4.10
Primary schools	3,36,22,293	3,21,57,010	+14,65,283	63.86	27.99	4.57	93.13	0.94	0.66	14.53
Special schools	57,53,656	45,63,183	+11,90,473	43.12	0.49	46.07	10.67	10.29	89.19	193.56
Total	6,58,34,392	5,00,03,018	+1,58,31,374	49.09	18.74	12.09	10.03	9.83	4.11	20.44
Institutions for Females.										
Arts colleges	5,24,065	4,37,574	+86,491	34.83	2.40	34.48	126.00	8.72	102.30	361.72
Professional colleges	3,35,234	2,79,281	+55,953	46.95	..	41.06	750.60	..	656.10	1,597.90
High schools	29,12,903	23,45,586	+5,67,317	43.91	1.37	21.32	142.40	4.46	108.30	324.32
Middle schools	5,63,311	5,21,250	+42,061	33.01	1.53	33.01	21.03	0.86	15.74	56.27
Primary schools	74,71,486	64,99,412	+9,72,074	47.57	40.03	10.49	7.80	6.56	1.72	16.39
Special schools	12,43,738	11,91,286	+52,452	65.62	..	32.35	106.70	..	52.62	162.61
Total	1,29,92,930	1,12,17,376	+17,75,554	47.56	23.48	17.65	11.70	5.78	2.79	24.61
Grand total	10,27,92,239	8,31,60,652	+1,96,31,587	45.84	16.52	17.91	12.09	4.36	4.72	20.38

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

Recognized institutions.	For males.						For females.					
	Government.	Municipal Council.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Council.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
Recognized Institutions.												
Universities	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—												
Arts and Science.*	6	1	1	40	4	52	1	..	..	5	1	7
Law ..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education ..	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and second grade colleges	3	1	..	9	1	14	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	26	2	1	53	6	81	2	1	..	8	1	12
Schools—General—												
High schools ..	14	43	168	266	1	492	31	3	3	103	1	141
Middle schools ..	3	11	53	89	7	163	14	1	1	41	2	59
Primary schools ..	1,586	951	13,022	15,520	50	31,729	45	451	2,172	1,529	3	4,200
Total ..	1,603	1,005	13,943	15,875	58	32,344	90	455	2,176	1,673	6	4,400
Special schools—												
Arts ..	3	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and training ..	46	..	..	28	1	75	36	..	..	41	1	7
Engineering † ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial ..	..	1	..	47	..	56	..	..	..	25	..	25
Commercial † ..	..	..	..	3	233	236	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2
Defective ..	..	2	..	9	1	12	..	..	..	2	..	2
Adults ..	2	..	..	..	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	..	..	5	49	10	64	1	..	..	15	6	22
Total ..	64	4	5	138	252	463	37	..	..	85	7	120
Total Recognized Institutions ..	1,687	1,011	13,849	16,069	315	32,931	129	456	2,176	1,766	14	4,541
Unrecognized Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	224	224	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	1,687	1,011	13,849	16,069	539	33,155	129	456	2,176	1,766	14	4,541

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes survey schools.

‡ Includes approved but unrecognized institutions also.

II-A.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

11-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.		
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science	4,842	4,628	931	87	75	67	652	642	96
Law	587	538	106	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	1,649	1,649	554	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	210	210	133	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	440	372	409	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	317	309	317	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	74	69	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	179	177	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,268	7,952	2,707	87	75	67	652	642	96
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High schools	5,023	4,601	365	90,267	79,725	2,550	35,424	32,412	482
In Middle schools	340	590	1	19,395	9,345	163	1,070	2,655	39
In Primary schools	1,03,247	99,610	2,529	1,186,507	819,057	384	132,941	115,391	20
Total	1,13,560	95,581	2,685	1,287,169	908,130	3,077	201,435	150,458	512
In Art schools	150	126	..	..	..	..	78	63	..
In Medical schools	347	347	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training schools	6,622	6,017	1,336	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering schools	283	265	220	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial schools	1,621	1,175	195	..	..	..	17	17	..
In Commercial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools	1,956	1,746	1,986	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for delinquents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for adults	99	74	..	..	..	..	56	41	16
In other schools	..	..	..	211	160	38	..	..	..
Total	11,099	9,740	3,650	211	160	38	151	121	16
Total for Recognized Institutions	133,257	113,523	9,252	1,287,467	908,365	3,182	202,238	151,221	624
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total	133,257	113,523	9,252	1,287,467	908,365	3,182	202,238	151,221	624

Educational Institutions for Males.

Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Aided.		Unaided.				Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column (16).
	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.					
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
21,085	20,072	6,069	362	358	136	27,029	25,775	7,842	1,641	
34	31	..	..	..	..	591	572	166	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,649	1,649	554	360	
68	60	44	..	..	..	278	270	177	18	
..	..	..	..	..	..	440	372	409	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	317	309	317	2	
317	317	67	..	..	..	391	386	141	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	179	177	120	..	
22,169	20,478	6,729	362	358	136	31,474	29,516	9,726	2,024	
179,145	166,432	10,155	432	413	65	310,301	283,586	13,597	23,543	
22,938	20,481	689	910	829	..	38,153	33,000	883	4,715	
1,313,000	1,002,112	5,033	3,269	2,524	..	2,773,734	2,029,724	7,946	854,689	
1,515,083	1,189,025	15,877	4,611	3,766	65	3,122,188	2,347,210	22,426	882,917	
21	21	..	..	..	..	249	216	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	347	347	..	15	
2,223	2,067	829	26	25	..	8,871	8,109	2,168	60	
..	..	..	..	..	..	233	235	220	..	
2,202	2,077	992	..	..	..	3,810	3,269	1,097	..	
410	397	43	8,770	7,690	32	9,180	8,087	75	316	
60	69	60	..	..	..	60	69	60	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,986	1,746	1,986	..	
455	365	293	51	47	..	562	453	309	192	
..	..	..	168	159	..	253	233	..	..	
2,721	2,286	119	484	415	..	3,415	2,803	157	704	
8,092	7,275	2,336	9,499	8,236	32	29,062	25,632	6,072	1,377	
1,545,280	1,216,783	24,633	11,472	12,460	213	3,182,714	2,402,362	38,224	886,348	
..	..	..	8,026	4,749	90	3,026	4,749	90	749	
1,545,280	1,216,783	24,633	22,498	17,209	323	3,190,740	2,407,101	38,314	887,097	

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.		
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ..	335	315	100	..	..	..	31	13	33
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	56	53	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	391	368	137	..	..	..	31	13	33
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High schools ..	10,244	9,135	300	981	888	7	973	881	21
In Middle schools ..	1,717	1,323	27	25	21	..	252	307	..
In Primary schools ..	5,852	4,573	253	295,902	138,743	530	72,433	54,327	..
Total ..	17,813	15,036	580	296,808	139,656	537	73,823	55,515	21
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training schools ..	2,437	2,210	1,872	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other schools ..	36	33	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,473	2,243	1,908	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total in Recognized Institutions ..	20,287	17,279	2,722	296,808	139,656	537	73,874	55,531	54
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, all institutions for females ..	20,287	17,279	2,722	296,808	139,656	537	73,874	55,531	54
Grand total, all institutions for males and females ..	153,934	131,182	11,974	1,494,275	1,048,020	3,710	270,112	200,752	678

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Educational Institutions for Females.

	Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of number of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column (10).
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
1,073	991	700	9	8	..	1,468	1,333	886	..	
92	92	92	..	..	..	92	92	92	..	
61	59	33	..	..	..	117	112	75	..	
1,226	1,145	820	9	8	..	1,677	1,537	1,053	..	
34,640	31,251	5,592	331	300	..	47,174	42,453	5,050	3,154	
6,718	5,892	934	498	450	..	9,310	7,993	1,021	1,767	
186,221	157,534	8,333	159	146	..	470,527	355,323	9,421	56,618	
227,579	194,877	15,219	988	896	..	527,011	405,779	16,401	61,539	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2,566	2,297	1,841	30	29	23	5,033	4,545	3,741	1	
839	839	289	..	..	..	839	839	289	..	
366	290	151	..	..	..	366	299	151	48	
125	114	121	..	..	..	125	114	121	54	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,036	546	254	303	207	..	1,375	1,089	330	363	
4,982	4,395	2,636	333	236	28	7,783	6,886	4,632	471	
233,737	200,217	18,745	1,330	1,140	23	536,476	414,202	22,036	62,010	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
233,737	200,217	18,745	1,330	1,140	23	536,476	414,202	22,036	62,010	
1,779,067	1,417,000	43,678	23,828	18,340	351	3,727,216	2,821,303	60,400	949,167	

III-B—Expenditure on Education—Males.

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 2,62,831 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following items:—

- (i) Boarding charges in hostels, (ii) Scholarships in schools and colleges and (iii) Charges relating to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of Books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

	Government Institutions				District board and municipal institutions				Aided institutions			
	Board funds		Municipal funds		Fees		Other sources		Board funds		Government funds	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Direction	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection												
Buildings and equipment												
Miscellaneous												
Universities												
Arts Colleges												
	4,69,305			4,32,202	4,624	9,54,331	6,477		17,309	62,114	1,04,490	1,90,381
												13,44,983
												2,81,423
Professional Colleges—												
Law				1,13,141	1,549	1,14,690						
Medicine	8,74,949			2,60,157	84,548	12,15,652						
Education	1,91,867			19,370	2,11,237							7,303
Engineering	1,89,832			98,437	17,526	3,03,645						
Agriculture	5,08,826			47,980		6,10,306						
Veterinary Science	1,20,415					1,20,415						42,000
Technology	17,919			11,673	30	29,622				42,104		49,383
Intermediate Colleges	89,195			92,870		1,82,065						
Total	25,16,108			11,24,080	1,08,566	27,48,764	6,477		17,309	1,04,218	1,04,490	2,32,485
												17,19,927

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools	2,40,208			94,091	2,077	3,38,976	7,52,097	15,17,333	3,44,168	31,89,977	2,61,891	60,15,466	15,19,232
Middle Schools	6,947			6,301	19	13,537	70,531	1,87,000	31,433	2,06,084	41,133	5,36,186	1,62,217
Primary Schools	25,04,688			2,961	8,191	26,06,840	1,05,78,287	84,15,741	23,62,980	26,872	91,484	2,14,70,314	1,22,05,212
Total	28,41,843			1,03,443	10,287	29,55,673	1,13,25,915	1,01,23,074	27,38,556	33,72,938	3,94,508	2,86,21,966	1,38,86,861

Special.

Art Schools	65,514					65,514	1,307		1,707	167		3,181	
Medical Schools	36,738			15,162		1,00,890							
Training Schools	11,23,468			952	5,600	11,30,020						2,53,238	
Engineering Schools													
Technical and Industrial Schools	5,47,824			5,334	52,041	6,05,199	256		1,686			1,946	2,37,292
Commercial Schools													2,189
Agricultural Schools													5,781
Reformatory Schools	3,38,058				19	3,38,077							
Schools for the Deaf													
Schools for Adults									13,506		1,126	14,632	15,078
Other Schools	5,380				163	5,543							
Total	21,68,982			21,438	57,828	22,48,248	1,657	11,075	16,809	167	7,791	37,489	5,98,572
Total (Direct)	75,26,983			12,43,911	1,76,676	89,52,620	1,14,04,048	1,01,31,149	27,72,645	34,77,318	5,06,779	2,82,01,940	1,62,04,060

* Expenditure to one unaided school was not reported.

† Expenditure relating to one Government institution included under professional colleges.

‡ Relates to expenditure on the Special Training Centre for Europeans which has no pupils of its own.

III.A.—Expenditure on Education—Males—cont.

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 62,2,831 spent by the Public Works Department on school buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following items:—

(i) Scholarships in schools and colleges and for classes relating to the Oriental Manuscript Library.

(ii) Evening charges in hostels.

(iii) Scholarships in schools and colleges relating to the Oriental Manuscript Library.

(iv) Registration of Books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

	Aided Institutions—cont.				Unaided Institutions				Total Expenditure from			
	Municipal (15)	Govt. (16)	Private (17)	Total (18)	Govt. (19)	Private (20)	Other (21)	Total (22)	Govt. (23)	Private (24)	Other (25)	Total (26)
Director	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

UNIVERSITY AND
INTERMEDIATE
EDUCATION.

University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Special.

Arts Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for the Deaf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Blind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Direct)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)

Note.—Expenditure on "Buildings" is included in the "Miscellaneous" item.

III-B.—Expenditure on Education—Females.

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 66,827 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels, (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges.

BOARDING CHARGES IN SCHOOLS, (a)																			
	Government institutions.						District board and municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.						
	Government funds.			Other sources.			Municipal funds.			Fees.				Other sources.			Total.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)	(14)				
Inspection Buildings and equipment	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.																			
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	45,447	..	1,83,765	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,321	..		
Professional Colleges—																			
Education	..	..	..	13,087	..	1,52,164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,744	..		
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,750	..		
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,267	5,438	..	17,705	..	..	..	..	..		
Total	2,77,395	..	..	58,534	..	3,85,929	..	..	12,267	5,438	..	17,705	..	..	..	62,815	..		
RESORT EDUCATION.																			
General.																			
High Schools	..	..	..	1,50,764	1,016	8,16,055	12,838	20,823	19,797	34,599	2,055	89,122	6,02,116	..	..	..	..		
Middle Schools	..	..	..	12,213	1	92,979	1,050	1,321	6,498	2,300	27	11,099	1,07,555	..	..	..	..		
Primary Schools	..	..	..	293	..	1,49,858	19,10,714	16,89,119	13,10,769	28	37,743	49,39,373	14,94,937	..	..	..	..		
Total	8,94,605	..	..	1,63,270	1,017	10,58,892	19,24,152	17,10,626	13,22,064	36,927	39,825	50,39,594	22,04,803	..	..	..	..		
Special.																			
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Schools for the Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total	4,99,450	..	..	713	561	4,99,877	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,65,714	..	..	..	..		
Total (Direct)	18,61,450	..	..	2,22,927	1,578	18,85,655	19,24,152	17,10,626	13,40,381	42,365	39,825	50,57,299	25,94,130	..	..	..	..		
Total (Direct) for Males	75,98,933	..	..	12,48,911	1,76,676	89,52,520	1,14,04,049	1,01,35,149	27,72,845	34,77,318	5,06,779	2,82,91,940	1,02,04,060	..	..	..	..		
Grand Total (Direct) for all	91,83,383	..	..	14,71,838	1,78,254	1,08,38,175	1,33,28,201	1,10,41,775	41,12,976	35,19,688	5,46,604	3,33,49,239	1,87,98,190	..	..	..	..		

	Aided institutions—cont.						Unaided institutions.						Total expenditure from					
	Municipal funds.			Other sources.			Fees.			Total.			Municipal funds.			Fees.		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
Inspection buildings and equipment	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.																		
Arts Colleges	97,420	1,79,454	3,21,195	..	..	1,890	1,890	1,890	1,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,24,494	3,17,206	5,04,515	..	..	1,890	1,890	1,890	1,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION.																		
General.																		
High Schools	7,87,572	6,01,788	19,31,478	..	..	16,250	16,250	16,250	16,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools	1,07,069	1,54,713	3,69,367	..	..	31,866	31,866	31,866	31,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	1,41,392	7,45,250	23,81,570	..	..	655	655	655	655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10,36,068	15,01,751	47,42,432	..	..	28,001	28,001	28,001	28,001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SPECIAL.																		
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for the Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	21,211	3,95,352	7,43,270	..	..	3,112	3,112	3,112	3,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Direct)	11,31,768	22,14,309	69,93,297	..	..	22,882	22,882	22,882	22,882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Direct) for Males	97,60,924	83,27,787	3,47,92,771	2,70,285	2,18,874	5,84,159	5,84,159	5,84,159	5,84,159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (Direct) for all	1,09,42,692	1,10,42,096	4,47,82,978	2,98,167	3,59,787	6,43,954	6,43,954	6,43,954	6,43,954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (Direct) for all	1,83,90,686	1,83,90,686	1,83,90,686	1,83,90,686	1,83,90,686	1,83,90,686	1,83,90,686	1,83,90,686	1,83,90,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education.

	Hindus.										Total	Number of pupils married	Number of pupils coming from rural areas.	Total	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Scheduled classes.	Brahmins.	Non-Brah.	Total "other" Hindus.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Pariahs.	Sikhs.	Others.							
Total population as per census of 1941.	19,574	900,511	4,023,009	..	..	1,72,58,774	19,24,406	642	211	258	3,04,174	24,557,143	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School Education.</i>																		
Primary—																		
Class I ..	33	20,511	91,802	22,859	3,84,581	4,07,563	72,002	10	10	..	5,778	6,17,663	4,01,962	176	..	..	..	..
Do. II ..	1,335	21,044	11,064	17,100	2,61,170	2,98,369	47,165	30	3	6	2,811	4,07,689	2,64,043	144	..	..	..	..
Do. III ..	615	21,321	85,648	16,146	2,11,308	2,27,436	38,861	10	6	3	2,106	3,25,327	2,17,361	173	..	..	..	..
Do. IV ..	817	20,781	27,681	17,432	1,90,569	2,08,901	52,632	10	7	3	1,760	2,92,218	2,04,873	243	..	..	..	..
Do. V ..	640	13,787	27,172	18,788	1,87,023	2,06,703	30,208	7	6	6	1,664	2,85,272	1,76,861	893	..	..	..	..
Middle—																		
Class VI ..	556	8,478	6,044	15,274	65,420	89,694	8,227	8	4	5	650	1,07,806	44,589	129	..	..	..	..
Do. VII ..	566	8,488	8,347	15,439	60,074	85,313	6,143	6	5	10	473	89,927	31,050	104	..	..	..	..
Do. VIII ..	463	6,883	3,826	16,613	41,517	57,395	5,672	3	1	2	393	72,357	25,764	414	..	..	..	..
High—																		
Class IX ..	385	2,434	1,262	12,939	22,440	36,459	9,936	4	..	1	195	44,006	9,547	623	..	..	..	..
Do. X ..	280	2,617	1,060	10,000	17,269	27,952	7,121	4	..	6	180	34,040	7,074	332	..	..	..	..
Do. XI ..	223	1,535	590	10,225	14,432	24,797	1,518	..	1	3	65	29,445	5,772	456	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,712	1,67,919	2,51,422	1,72,559	14,50,122	18,22,651	2,47,705	73	47	37	16,055	29,00,786	13,62,159	3,081	..	..	..	..
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>																		
Intermediate classes—																		
First year ..	46	969	110	3,876	4,607	8,419	558	4	2	..	32	10,031	2,541	332	..	..	..	..
Second year ..	32	729	80	3,165	3,597	6,675	440	..	1	..	17	7,974	2,132	297	..	..	..	..
Degree classes—																		
First year ..	16	873	41	1,766	1,457	3,323	202	..	..	..	13	3,575	905	232	..	..	..	..
Second year ..	22	897	52	1,774	1,514	3,388	147	..	..	..	4	3,469	631	236	..	..	..	..
Third year ..	8	37	10	263	100	393	8	..	..	..	..	421	58	56	..	..	..	..
Post-graduate classes—																		
First year ..	..	32	2	117	76	133	2	..	..	..	2	281	26	25	..	..	..	..
Second year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	119	2,407	275	10,794	10,941	21,755	1,357	14	3	..	68	25,988	6,091	1,392	..	..	..	..
Number of scholars in recognised institutions ..	5,831	1,59,453	2,51,707	1,82,353	14,61,083	16,44,436	2,48,082	75	44	87	16,128	29,26,763	13,96,847	5,412	..	..	..	..
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions ..	..	244	402	293	464	703	5,863	..	..	..	5	7,217	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	5,831	1,59,697	2,52,109	1,82,646	14,61,547	16,45,139	2,54,945	75	44	87	16,128	29,34,045	13,99,847	5,413	..	..	..	..

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education.

	Hindus.										Total	Number of pupils married	Number of pupils coming from rural areas.	Total	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Scheduled classes.	Brahmins.	Non-Brah.	Total "other" Hindus.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Pariahs.	Sikhs.	Others.							
Total population as per census of 1941.	10,063	1,004,571	4,045,324	..	..	17,442,566	2,972,946	439	158	165	299,634	24,784,607	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School Education.</i>																		
Primary—																		
Class I ..	42	38,939	64,113	27,258	337,249	367,559	59,185	3	14	..	3,568	527,256	362,736	221	..	..	..	..
Do. II ..	1,285	24,420	26,007	19,452	1,03,031	1,62,603	30,251	8	5	8	1,488	265,075	165,114	344	..	..	..	..
Do. III ..	487	18,978	16,137	17,200	116,944	152,603	25,780	11	..	6	934	192,403	121,328	446	..	..	..	..
Do. IV ..	607	15,765	10,736	14,476	87,626	133,207	15,803	8	2	3	602	146,927	90,432	366	..	..	..	..
Do. V ..	607	14,030	7,903	14,476	71,320	85,755	13,644	2	4	3	423	121,907	72,870	1,161	..	..	..	..
Middle—																		
Class VI ..	648	7,048	1,531	7,191	17,330	24,571	915	1	5	4	147	34,871	12,757	227	..	..	..	..
Do. VII ..	605	5,687	949	5,292	10,535	15,847	561	1	3	3	113	23,761	8,140	132	..	..	..	..
Do. VIII ..	528	4,957	704	4,327	7,926	12,253	431	1	..	5	95	19,039	6,018	313	..	..	..	..
High—																		
Class IX ..	300	2,024	160	2,159	2,698	4,837	175	..	1	4	14	7,626	1,159	115	..	..	..	..
Do. X ..	213	1,480	114	1,445	1,763	3,203	112	..	..	1	19	5,152	837	103	..	..	..	..
Do. XI ..	196	996	45	1,056	1,197	2,152	86	..	..	3	24	3,562	476	37	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,780	134,165	128,573	115,506	817,059	983,165	1,99,170	36	83	40	7,437	1,348,419	841,866	3,817	..	..	..	..
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>																		
Intermediate classes—																		
First year ..	17	428	8	318	330	706	20	..	2	..	5	1,195	214	59	..	..	..	..
Second year ..	21	356	5	237	332	545	16	..	..	..	9	931	179	37	..	..	..	..
Degree classes—																		
First year ..	9	103	1	120	144	263	12	..	..	..	..	479	94	32	..	..	..	..
Second year ..	10	142	1	120	108	263	11	..	..	..	..	377	59	23	..	..	..	..
Third year ..	1	19	..	23	17	40	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-graduate classes—																		
First year ..	..	23	..	16	21	37	1	..	..	..	..	56	2	4	..	..	..	..
Second year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	58	1,144	15	794	1,013	1,907	68	..	2	..	14	3,109	545	125	..	..	..	..
Number of scholars in recognised institutions ..	5,833	135,309	128,588	116,300	817,072	984,372	1,99,232	36	85	40	7,471	1,351,328	842,414	3,972	..	..	..	..
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions ..	..	165	208	37	277	559	63	..	..	..	1	749	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	5,833	135,474	128,796	116,337	818,349	985,231	1,99,302	36	85	40	7,472	1,352,277	842,414	3,972	..	..	..	..

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V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

	Hindus										(13)	(14)	(15)	
	Agrio-Indians and Europeans.		Indian Christians.		Brahmans.		Non-Brahmans.		Scheduled Castes.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Schools.														
Art schools	1	21	49	123	14	4	1	..	..	..	249	..	..	..
Medical schools	..	6	160	124	5	7	..	..	..	..	302	..	..	..
Normal and training schools	1	1,661	1,530	4,357	680	481	..	..	..	32	8,782	7,128	2,169	1,631
Engineering and surveying schools	..	5	170	89	17	2	..	..	..	..	283	..	..	..
Technical and industrial schools	13	1,131	702	1,133	523	319	4	..	..	13	3,840	..	..	..
Commercial schools	105	949	3,948	3,326	119	364	2	..	..	20	8,834	980	750	417
Agricultural schools	..	1	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
Reformatory schools	3	163	30	1,213	221	292	..	..	2	110	2,034	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	..	171	19	132	77	13	..	..	..	21	424	104	..	..
Schools for adults	..	12	..	156	84	1	..	..	..	5	258	108	..	..
Other schools	..	146	1,251	1,400	45	220	..	..	..	18	3,080	..	..	..
Total	125	4,296	7,841	12,108	1,845	1,703	7	..	2	219	28,146	8,380	2,919	2,048
Colleges.														
Law	..	37	249	243	4	55	..	..	..	..	588	..	..	..
Medical	66	181	338	616	9	93	1	..	..	..	1,389	..	..	..
Education	3	44	144	57	3	8	..	..	1	..	260	55	128	133
Engineering	7	44	149	155	27	41	..	..	..	17	440	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	70	111	167	11	16	..	..	..	..	315	..	90	90
Vocational	..	6	119	48	5	1	..	..	..	..	178	..	..	..
Technology	1	28	139	208	2	12	..	..	1	..	891	33	6	6
Total	67	350	1,249	1,494	61	221	1	..	2	17	3,462	88	234	234
Grand total	192	4,646	9,090	13,602	1,906	1,924	8	..	4	236	31,608	8,468	3,153	2,282

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V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

	Hindus.															Total	Number of scholars counting from rural areas.	Total number married pupils.	Number of male pupils of and above the age of 16.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)				
Schools.																			
Art schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Medical schools	..	5	20	13	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..		
Normal and training schools	..	52	2,047	272	1,294	271	172	..	..	1	13	5,122	2,573	627	..	472	..		
Technical and industrial schools	..	..	633	49	175	20	2	..	..	..	..	889	..	..	..	..	..		
Commercial schools	..	111	127	23	65	3	2	..	..	..	..	346	..	6	8	..	..		
Reformatory schools	..	..	13	6	267	14	12	..	..	..	..	318	..	..	..	..	..		
Agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Schools for defectives	..	..	63	118	32	45	6	..	..	..	19	293	..	..	..	..	..		
Schools for adults	..	..	239	812	613	35	15	..	..	..	1	1,711	153	6	6	..	..		
Other schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total	..	170	4,123	1,308	2,454	338	211	1	..	1	23	8,694	3,026	641	488	..	..		
Colleges.																			
Law	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..		
Medicine	..	12	172	76	170	2	16	..	1	..	8	452	23	14	4	..	..		
Education	..	9	65	28	25	..	4	..	1	..	..	185	11	..	14	..	..		
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Agriculture	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..		
Total	..	21	29	106	193	2	21	..	2	..	3	692	34	28	18	..	..		
Grand total	..	191	4,386	1,414	2,650	390	232	1	2	1	36	9,286	3,060	669	504	..	..		
Grand total for males and females	..	343	9,016	10,504	16,252	2,296	2,156	9	2	5	272	40,894	11,528	3,822	2,786	..	..		

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VI-A.—Men Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained with the following educational qualifications					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Matriculation or School Final.	Passed Middle school.	Passed Primary school.	Other qualifications.	Possessing a degree.	Possessing no degree.	Certified.	Uncertificated.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Primary Schools.												
Government ..	48	406	1,503	330	10	..	..	2	14	2,771	13	2,784
Local Board and Municipal ..	58	1,272	31,771	4,572	326	..	1	81	785	40,999	871	41,870
Aided ..	61	3,361	23,634	2,992	332	25	14	1,500	3,118	30,379	4,657	41,036
Unaided ..	..	13	62	..	..	..	..	4	1	84	5	89
Total ..	167	8,946	63,459	7,903	668	25	15	1,500	3,916	80,233	5,546	85,779
Middle Schools.												
Government ..	5	27	1	..	4	..	..	..	3	37	3	40
Local Board and Municipal ..	64	369	11	1	79	..	..	1	59	461	69	524
Aided ..	79	337	13	4	87	4	7	12	64	525	87	607
Unaided ..	3	12	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	17	..	20
Total ..	151	685	25	5	172	4	7	14	123	1,033	153	1,181
High Schools.												
Government ..	101	74	2	3	59	1	4	0	24	230	38	277
Local Board and Municipal ..	1,576	2,359	41	31	302	39	29	30	430	4,295	537	5,436
Aided ..	2,296	2,846	99	19	1,941	132	132	94	659	6,289	1,914	7,303
Unaided ..	12	15	..	..	8	..	1	..	2	35	3	38
Total ..	3,985	5,294	133	40	2,010	172	172	142	1,103	11,462	1,592	13,054
Grand total ..	4,293	14,925	51,617	7,948	2,850	201	194	1,746	5,159	92,733	7,291	100,024

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

Primary Schools.												
Government ..	..	110	355	13	2	..	..	..	4	485	4	489
Local Board and Municipal ..	8	555	8,723	993	71	..	..	11	118	10,360	129	10,489
Aided ..	15	1,141	10,032	324	151	8	7	665	853	11,663	1,533	13,196
Unaided ..	..	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28
Total ..	23	1,807	19,147	1,335	224	8	7	670	975	22,536	1,666	24,202
Middle Schools.												
Government ..	5	23	14	2	..	..	..	1	1	44	2	46
Local Board and Municipal ..	1	8	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	14	1	15
Aided ..	38	236	51	3	21	5	1	14	24	399	41	443
Unaided ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..	44	218	67	5	24	5	1	15	26	458	47	505
High Schools.												
Government ..	129	791	25	10	74	8	2	12	39	529	51	580
Local Board and Municipal ..	25	51	6	..	21	3	..	6	8	138	17	155
Aided ..	454	941	91	11	167	56	34	66	104	1,664	260	1,924
Unaided ..	4	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	2	17
Total ..	612	1,322	124	21	262	67	36	84	152	2,341	340	2,681
Grand total ..	679	3,447	19,338	1,861	510	80	44	775	1,154	25,335	2,053	27,388

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VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Total of Anglo-Indian and European population.		Males ..	19,074	Females ..	19,663	Total ..	38,737	Percentage of Anglo-Indian and European scholars at school to the population.		Males ..	31.7	Females ..	30.6	Total ..	31.2
Classes of institutions.	Institutions.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March 1944.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Number of non-Europeans on rolls.*	Teachers.		Direct expenditure from					Total expenditure.			
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)				
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
Institutions for Males.															
High schools.	15	3,989	548	727	205	24	1,75,532	..	3,30,742	2,23,409	7,29,683				
Middle schools ..	9	1,851	594	424	82	10	57,293	..	30,696	72,943	1,51,032				
Primary schools ..	6	699	313	131	35	7	25,036	..	11,720	27,914	64,739				
Training schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,8380	..	..	..	8,380				
Total ..	30	6,539	1,455	1,282	322	41	2,66,401	..	3,73,167	3,21,266	9,63,834				
Institutions for Females.															
High schools ..	21	4,430	813	1,093	249	50	2,11,472	..	1,96,151	1,08,861	5,16,514				
Middle schools.	14	2,240	654	485	107	18	77,566	..	51,072	71,563	2,00,201				
Primary schools ..	7	540	299	107	32	6	16,716	..	9,010	22,227	47,953				
Training schools ..	3	54	1	..	..	..	11,048	..	1,190	16,807	29,045				
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,14,157	..	..	..	13,157				
Total ..	45	7,264	1,682	1,595	398	74	3,29,359	..	2,57,153	2,19,458	8,06,370				
Grand total for all institutions ..	75	13,803	3,137	2,877	710	115	5,96,360	..	6,30,620	5,43,724	17,70,704				

Indirect Expenditure.

Inspection ..	..	..	..	18,539	..	..	18,539
Buildings, etc. ..	..	..	..	28,681	..	13,455	67,349
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	8,99,708	..	6,24,649	5,61,856
Total (Indirect) ..	..	..	..	4,46,938	..	6,43,904	6,29,205
Grand total (Direct and Indirect) ..	..	..	..	10,43,179	..	12,73,624	11,72,929

Expenditure on buildings spent by Public Works Department—Nil

* Miscellaneous includes—

(i) Boarding charges in hostels; (ii) Scholarships; and (iii) Expenditure on European School Examination charges.

* The term "non-European" does not include domiciled Anglo-Indians or Europeans.

† This expenditure relates to the European special subjects training centres which has no pupils of their own.

VIII.—Examination Results.

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Examinations.	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Percentages.		
	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)	Public (8)	Private (9)	Total (10)
(1) Degree examinations.									
Arts and Science—									
M.Litt.	7	3	10	1	1	2	1	1	2
M.O.L.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
D.Litt.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Ph.D.	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
D.Sc.	14	10	24	9	8	17	9	8	17
M.A. (Hons.)	18	12	30	17	11	28	17	11	28
M.Sc.	113	205	318	84	181	265	84	181	265
B.A. (Hons.)	111	35	146	98	31	129	98	31	129
B.Sc. (Hons.)	1,128	2,726	3,854	464	979	1,443	464	979	1,443
B.A. (Pass)	923	1,399	2,322	597	977	1,574	597	977	1,574
B.Sc. (Pass)	90	90	180	38	38	76	38	38	76
B.O.L.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Law—									
Dr. of Laws	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Master of Law	12	12	24	12	12	24	12	12	24
Bachelor of Law	238	110	348	150	52	202	150	52	202
Medicine—									
M.D.	266	23	289	128	6	134	128	6	134
M.B.B.S.	266	23	289	128	6	134	128	6	134
L.M.S.	20	20	40	10	10	20	10	10	20
M.S.	20	20	40	10	10	20	10	10	20
M. Obstetrics	20	20	40	10	10	20	10	10	20
D.Fys.	20	20	40	10	10	20	10	10	20
D.P.H.	20	20	40	10	10	20	10	10	20
D.O.	20	20	40	10	10	20	10	10	20
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
B.S.S.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
D.G.O.	19	19	38	6	6	12	6	6	12
B.S. (Phar.)	19	19	38	6	6	12	6	6	12
Engineering—									
Master of E.E.	14	8	22	12	4	16	12	4	16
Bachelor of E.E.	24	5	29	21	1	22	21	1	22
Bachelor of C.E.	24	13	37	19	4	23	19	4	23
Bachelor of M.E.	29	29	58	29	29	58	29	29	58
Bachelor of Highway	29	29	58	29	29	58	29	29	58
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	29	29	58	29	29	58	29	29	58

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Examinations.	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Percentages.		
	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)	Public (8)	Private (9)	Total (10)
(a) On completion of High School Course—									
Matriculation	1,014	1,014	2,028	329	329	658	329	329	658
School Final, etc.	20,927	1,655	22,582	20,445	1,635	22,080	20,445	1,635	22,080
European High School	175	175	350	158	158	316	158	158	316
Cambridge School Certificate	110	110	220	70	70	140	70	70	140
(b) On completion of Middle School Course—									
Cambridge Junior	49	49	98	44	44	88	44	44	88
European Middle	293	293	586	232	232	464	232	232	464
(c) On completion of Primary Course—									
Upper Primary	19,382	19,382	38,764	6,336	6,336	12,672	6,336	6,336	12,672
Lower Primary	19,382	19,382	38,764	6,336	6,336	12,672	6,336	6,336	12,672
(d) On completion of Vocational Course—									
For Teacher's Certificate—									
Vernacular { Higher	5,273	5,273	10,546	3,621	3,621	7,242	3,621	3,621	7,242
Lower	5,273	5,273	10,546	3,621	3,621	7,242	3,621	3,621	7,242
At Art Schools.									
Law School	98	98	196	36	36	72	36	36	72
Medical Schools	26	26	52	17	17	34	17	17	34
Engineering Schools	212	212	424	111	111	222	111	111	222
Technical and Industrial Schools	137	137	274	67	67	134	67	67	134
Commercial Schools	137	137	274	67	67	134	67	67	134
Agricultural Schools	137	137	274	67	67	134	67	67	134
Other Schools	137	137	274	67	67	134	67	67	134

* Indicates the number that completed the S.S.L.C. course.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

IX.—Statistics of Educational Institutions in Rural Areas.

Number of institutions and scholars.										Expenditure on institutions.					Number of teachers.					
District board.																				
Private.																				
Institutions.																				
Scholars.																				
Total.																				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)				
I. RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.																				
For Males.																				
Art Colleges	1	87	18	3,578	19	3,665	44,877	8,945	4,877	8,945	4,877	6,15,882	..	..	..	..	..			
Professional Colleges	1	143	131	51,756	2	51,899	4,32,801	12,02,360	81,3,021	12,02,360	81,3,021	5,26,749	..	..	..	..	..			
High Schools	2	1,485	1,111	51,756	90	1,576	1,47,608	1,84,481	4,26,853	1,84,481	4,26,853	1,47,608	2,28,931	44,877	8,945	2,28,931	44,877			
Middle Schools	1	206	48	9,076	27,941	2,827,491	2,11,55,411	85,59,148	22,37,056	85,59,148	22,37,056	8,90,11,637	2,28,931	44,877	8,945	2,28,931	44,877			
Primary Schools	1,478	97,382	18,363	1,156,782	13,105	1,072,927	2,11,55,411	85,59,148	22,37,056	85,59,148	22,37,056	8,90,11,637	2,28,931	44,877	8,945	2,28,931	44,877			
Training Schools	28	4,198	17	1,146	92	6,844	8,34,436	..	71,359	..	71,359	4,09,089	259	..	130	259	..			
Schools for adults	1	25	4	168	5	194	1,194	..	437	..	437	1,194	1	..	7	1	..			
Other schools	..	..	..	..	4	94	304	..	1,329	..	1,329	1,329	7	..	6	7	..			
Total	1,507	108,369	13,555	1,236,256	23,304	1,139,568	2,36,16,564	1,00,69,234	96,76,104	1,00,69,234	96,76,104	4,22,62,962	2,248	35,712	1,380	2,248	35,712			
For Females.																				
Art Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
High Schools	2	388	21	4,646	24	5,231	1,23,855	8,176	2,42,773	8,176	2,42,773	3,34,734	30	13	264	30	13			
Middle Schools	2	388	5	310	8	637	19,240	1,819	10,571	1,819	10,571	27,433	13	22	83	13	22			
Primary Schools	26	2,574	1,078	1,09,536	3,227	3,643	22,37,395	19,75,386	5,81,195	19,75,386	5,81,195	4,73,123	79	6,351	4,394	79	6,351			
Training Schools	38	1,720	29	1,009	57	3,649	6,72,917	..	1,00,012	..	1,00,012	5,08,530	151	..	219	151	..			
Other schools	..	..	..	..	2	218	9,530	..	37,865	..	37,865	46,833	..	..	26	..	..			
Total	67	4,674	2,126	1,92,935	2,913	3,138	30,72,437	19,83,371	10,92,703	19,83,371	10,92,703	61,34,471	279	6,372	4,825	279	6,372			
Grand total for all Recognised Institutions	1,564	108,543	15,681	1,429,221	27,217	1,442,706	2,66,78,901	1,20,52,705	76,69,867	1,20,52,705	76,69,867	4,64,01,473	3,527	44,384	46,740	3,527	44,384			
II. UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.																				
For males																				
For females	..	..	..	..	11	677	..	..	..	..	..	1,120	..	..	..	..	..			
Total	..	..	..	..	11	677	..	..	..	..	..	1,120	..	..	..	..	..			
Grand total for all Institutions	1,564	108,543	15,681	1,429,221	27,228	1,443,383	2,66,78,901	1,20,52,705	76,70,687	1,20,52,705	76,70,687	4,64,02,593	3,527	44,384	46,740	3,527	44,384			
* Includes scholars in the Pandit Training class of the Annamalai University.																				
† Includes night schools which are attended in the main by adults.																				
‡ Includes also fees.																				

* Includes scholars in the Pandit Training class of the Annamalai University.

† Includes night schools which are attended in the main by adults.

‡ Includes also fees.